BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,..........$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..........3 00

No subscription received for less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.……WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1856.……NO. 2.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$1 00
Do.	do.	2	insertions,	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do......do......do	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do......do......do	12 00
Do.	do.	6	do....renewed weekly	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do......do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

THOS. . PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4—56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

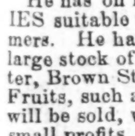
HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

GUION'S HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.
THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Capital square, and fronting on the same. Rooms airy and clean. Ladies will find it a pleasant stopping place.
Raleigh, N. C., April 25th.—[34-6m*.

A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c. &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that he has just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where he intends to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving him a call.
He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin.*
April 21.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

J. CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 39 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns.
He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. He has in store, and shall always keep on hand, a large stock of LIQUORS and some WINES, London Porter, Brown Stout and Scotch Ale, and shall receive, weekly, Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold, wholesale, very low, for cash. Quick sales and small profits. J. CREECH.
June 6.—40-6m.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

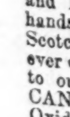
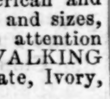
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each,	$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs)
LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855. PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered. T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.

FALL NOTICE.


WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles* of *HATS and CAPS,* consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!
PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!
PROF. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:
LEMUEL SHAW, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass.
EMORY WASHBURN, Governor of Mass.
W. C. PLUNKETT, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
EDWARD EVERETT, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker House Rep. U. S. A.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston.
MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!
Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the System cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervious Irritably, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
July 25th, 1856—47-2m

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

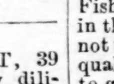
1,000 BOXES Window Glass. assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

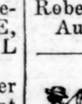
WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

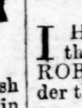
Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb. 2.—127-2t—23-tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.
REMOVAL AND NEW STOCK OF FINE GOODS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they intend REMOVING their principal establishment from their present stand, No. 28 North Water street, to their new stand, No. 13 MARKET STREET, where, in addition to their present large and carefully selected stock of Goods, they will open on or about the 15th of September an entire new and fresh stock, purchased by one of themselves in the Northern cities, with especial reference to the wants of this community. Their stock will consist of of DRY GOODS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., in fact a general assortment suited to the town and country trade, which they will sell wholesale and retail, at as low prices as can be afforded by any other house in the business.
They would call especial attention to their Ready-made Clothing, which is all manufactured for themselves, and under their own supervision, and which they can warrant as faithfully gotten up, and calculated to give full satisfaction to purchasers.
One of the partners will leave for the North about the 20th inst., to purchase goods. It is very desirable to obtain as much money as possible by that time, and they trust that those indebted to them will make it convenient to settle their accounts by that time, in whole or in part.
Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance and increase of the same, being determined by moderate charges and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. WEILL & ANATHAN.
Aug. 13, 1856. 2wd1mw

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the Public that he has quit keeping Boarding House in the town of Swansboro', Onslow county.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-4t R. S. McLEAN.

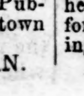
General Notices.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ℔ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's.
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856.
W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND. Five Hunored Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf
☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 13th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.—[161-1w-28-tf.

The Moss Rose.

The moss rose that she gave me,
When we were both at school,
When she was like a singing bird,
And I was like a—fool!
The moss rose that she gave me,
Alas! for me and her,
Too late I learned the language
Of the little messenger.

The moss rose she gave me,
I folded in my book,
And years from then, I saw it all!
The meaning and the look;
But ah! the days had long gone by
When we were both at school.
When she was like a singing-bird,
And I was like a—fool!

The moss rose that she gave me,
That in my book I thrust,
The stem is white and broken,
And the leaves are blushing dust.
About my temples I can trace
The gathering threats of snow,
And the singing-bird, from sorrow,
Flew to Heaven, years ago.

The Official Correspondence on Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In order to correct false and exaggerated statements regarding the condition of things in Kansas and the acts and purposes of the Government of the United States, and to show the precise truth in both respects, the Union of to-morrow will publish the following interesting correspondence:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1856.

SIR: The present condition of the Territory of Kansas renders your duties as Governor highly responsible and delicate. In the instructions heretofore communicated to your predecessors in February last, in the annual message to Congress of the 24th of the previous December, and in the orders issued from the War Department (printed copies of which are herewrth furnished) you will find the policy of the President fully presented. It is first, to maintain order and quiet in the Territory of Kansas; and second, if disturbances occur therein, to bring to punishment the offenders. Should the force which has been provided to attain these objects prove insufficient, you will promptly make known the fact to the President, that he may take such measures in regard thereto as to him may seem to be demanded by the exigencies of the case. It is important that the President should be kept well informed as to the state of things in Kansas, and that the source of his information should be such as to insure its accuracy; you are therefore directed by him to communicate constantly with this department such facts as it is deemed important to have early known here. You will cause to be transmitted by telegragh, as well as by mail. The President indulges a hope that by your energy, impartiality and discretion the tranquility of the territory will be restored, and the persons and property of our citizens therein protected.

I am, sir, etc., WM. L. MARCY.

His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas Territory.

In a letter to the War Department of August 22d, Gen. Smith speaks of exaggerations relative to contemplated attacks, but says that "on the assurance of both the Governor and Major Sedgwick that there are eight hundred armed men assembled at Lawrence, who can be increased in twelve hours to twelve hundred, and that it is expected they would attack and destroy the capital of the Territory, Lecompton, I have ordered Lieut. Johnston's second cavalry to go there, with all the troops at Fort Leavenworth, except a small company; and have ordered all the men from Fort Riley, except a small garrison, to the same place. I have sent down to have all the troops, recruits and others at Jefferson Barracks to be sent here, and will send them and any companies of the sixth that may arrive to reinforce the command on the Kansas, if necessary. A large force may prevent any violence, whilst a small one might tempt to the commission of it."

He further says: "I enclose also a communication from an officer of militia on the northern border of the Territory, showing how contradictory and inconsistent are the accounts spread over the country, for the party that Lane brought from Iowa is on the northern border and on the Kansas at the same time. Col. Sumner's regiment cannot now muster four hundred men, including Capt. Stewart's company on its way to Fort Laramie, and a detachment under Lieut. Wheston en route for Fort Kearney, with the Sioux prisoners. Lieut. Col. Cooke's six companies have a little more than one hundred horses."

In a letter from Gov. Shannon to Gen. Smith, dated at Lecompton, saying he had just returned from Lawrence whence he had been with a view of procuring the release of the nineteen prisoners that were taken, he also says he saw in that place at least 800 men who manifested a fixed purpose to demolish this town. He remarks that he knew they intended an attack, and that too in a very short time, and that it would seem that the business of "whipping out," as it was called, the pro-slavery party, had been commenced. Under these circumstances, he requests Gen. Smith to send from the Fort all of his disposable forces.

Major Gen. Richardson, of the Kansas militia, of August 18th, says, to Gen Smith: "In addition to the extra herewith enclosed, I have received reliable information that a state of actual war exists in Douglass county, and that in other parts of the territory within this division robberies and other flagrant violations of law are daily occurring by armed bodies of men from the Northern States. In the absence of all information from the Governor of the territory, I have taken the liberty of exercising the authority in me vested in cases of invasion, by ordering out the entire strength of my division, to rendezvous at various points of the District to receive further orders."

Gen. Smith, in his instructions for the officer in command of the detachment of the U. States troops ordered to assemble in Lecompton on the requisition of the Governor to repress insurrection, concludes as follows: "The General begs and directs you to avoid as long as possible any appeal to arms—use every endeavor in your power to bring those who are in opposition to the laws to a sense of their error, especially avoid small conflicts, and consider the shedding of a fellow-citizen's blood as the greatest evil that can happen except the overthrow of law and right which must end in civil war. But when the necessity of action and the employment of force does unhappily arise, employ it at once with all the power and rigor at your command, but continue it only until you have suppressed the insurrection, and then interfere to prevent any cruelty from others. The Governor of the territory should, if possible, take means to keep the prisoners arrested under his authority, and such as may hereafter be taken Their custody embarrasses the troops and diminishes their efficiency.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, SEPT. 2.

SIR: Reliable information having reached the President that armed and organized bodies of men, avowedly in rebellion against the Territorial Government, have concentrated in such numbers as require an additional military force for their dispersion, you will have the militia of the Territory completely enrolled and organized, to the end that they may on short notice be brought into the service of the United States. Upon requisition of the Commander of the Military Department in which Kansas is embraced, you will furnish by companies, or regiments, or brigades, or divisions, such number and composition of troops as from time to time you may find, in his report to you, may be necessary for the suppression of all combinations, to resist the laws of the United States, too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government in the Territory.

WM. L. MARCY.

To His Excellency John W. Geary Governor, &c.

Hon. Jefferson Davis to General Smith, under date of Sept. 3d, says:—"Your despatch of the 22d of August and enclosures, sufficiently exhibit the inadequacy of the force under your command to perform the duties which have been devolved upon you in the present unhappy condition of Kansas, by the orders and instructions heretofore communicated.

To meet this exigency the President has directed the Governor of the Territory to complete the enrolment and organization of the militia, as you will find fully set forth in the enclosed copy of the letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State; and the President has directed me to say to you that you are authorized from time to time to make requisition upon the Governor for such military force as you may require to enable you promptly and successfully to execute your orders and suppress insurrection against the government of the Territory of Kansas. And under the circumstances heretofore set forth in your instructions to give requisite aid to the officers of the civil government who may be obstructed in due execution of the law. Should you not be able to derive from the militia of Kansas adequate force for these purposes, such additioual number of militia as may be necessary will be drawn from the States of Illinois and Kentucky, as shown in the requisition—a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

The views contained in your instructions to the officers commanding the troops, under date of August 19th, are fully approved, and accord so entirely with the purposes of the Executive as to leave but little to add in relation to the course which it is desired you should pursue. The position of the insurgents, as shown by your letter and its enclosures, is that of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities, with such manifestation of purpose to spread devastation over the land, as no longer justifies further hesitation or indulgence.

To you as to every soldier whose habitual feeling is to protect the citizens of his own country, and only to use his arms against a public enemy, it cannot be otherwise than deeply painful to be brought into conflict with any portion of his fellow-countrymen. But patriotism and humanity alike require that rebellion should be promptly crushed, and that the perpetration of crimes which now disturb the peace and security of the good people of the Territory of Kansas should be effectually checked. You will, therefore, energetically employ all means within your reach to restore the supremacy of the law, always in endeavoring to carry out the present purpose to prevent unnecessary effusion of blood. In making your requisition for the militia force you will be governed by the existing organization of the army, and the laws made and provided in such cases.

When companies, regiments, brigades or divisions are presented to be mustered into the service of the United States, you will cause them, before they are received, to be minutely inspected by an officer of your command appointed for the purpose."

Hon. Jefferson Davis, under date of Sept. 3d, to the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois, says: To suppress insurrectionary combinations against the Territory of Kansas and enforce the due execution of law against armed resistance, I am instructed by the President of the United States to make his requisition upon you for two regiments of foot militia to be furnished to Major General P. F. Smith, of the United States Army, commanding the military department of the west, whenever the exigencies of the public service shall induce him to call upon you for said troops to be employed for the purpose alone indicated within the limits of said Territory.

Other documents of minor importance will be included in the publication.

Letter of Col. Benton.

There is a peculiar significance in the late letter of Col. Benton, which all sober-thinking men, who have at heart the welfare of the country, and the perpetuity of the Union, should ponder deeply. We particularly wish to direct attention to the following extract:

"There is a design here, on the part of some, to put up an electoral ticket for Fremont, about which no one speaks to me, as I have character enough to keep at a distance all that class of persons who, dishonorable themselves, could approach a man with a dishonorable proposition. But my sentiments are known, and that I should consider such a step as injurious under every aspect—mortifying to Fremont himself from the small vote which the ticket would receive—and injurious to the public, *by aggravating the sectional feeling which now arrays each half of the Union against the other.* I was opposing the bringing out of Fremont for nearly half a year before those who charge me with promoting it knew of any such design. There are cases in which *public duty rises above personal considerations*, though there are a great many people who cannot conceive it possible. Thus, when I supported Jackson, (with whom I had been on ill terms,) thirty years ago, the sordid motive of office was assigned for it: now, when I support Buchanan, (*with whom I am on ill terms,*) and support him against a member of my own family, the same class of persons can see nothing in it but falsehood and treachery. Incapable themselves of anything disinterested and patriotic, they believe others to be equally so, and attack, with base motives, all the actions which are above the comprehension of their political morality."

The biographers of Fremont have taken great pains to inform the world of the fact that Colonel Benton loves him as father never loved son or son-in-law before, and Col. Benton informs us in the above extract that he is personally on ill terms with Mr. Buchanan.

Yet Col. Benton has openly and publicly avowed in the most unqualified terms his intention of supporting Mr. Buchanan, with whom he is personally on ill terms, against John C. Fremont, a man in whose welfare personally he takes a deep interest, and to whom he is, the Black Republicans say, most devoutedly attached.

In taking the position he has thus assumed, Col. Benton has evidently been influenced by motives of the most powerful character, and he frankly states what they are. Convictions of "public duty" and a belief that the support of Fremont would tend to aggravate "the sectional feeling which now arrays each half of the Union against the other." It is from no peculiar sympathy with Southern institutions that Col. Benton has assumed this position, for he has for years past been more hostile to the distinctive ideas and projects of the people of the South than any prominent politician of a slave-holding State, but it is because he clearly perceives the danger to our institutions from a continuation of the existing sectional warfare, which it is the special mission and aim of Black Republicanism to aggravate and perpetuate.

If there were any who before doubted that imminent peril would menace our institutions if Black Republicanism should triumph in the present contest, the position of Col. Benton should fully convince them of that fact. If men can forget the warnings of Washington against the formation of sectional and geographical parties,—the counsels of Madison, Jackson, Clay and Webster,—and shut their eyes to the inevitable consequences of the triumph of an avowed sectional party, the lesson furnished by the position of Col. Benton should not be lost upon them.

Pennsylvanian.

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.—No little excitement was perceptible on Main street, between 8th and 9th, on Sunday by the appearance of a caricature, made of tar and feathers, on the office of R. D. Addington, Dentist, and the bedaubed appearance of this door and sign, all of which had been put there the night before by persons unknown to us. On enquiring the cause of this mark of indignation, we were informed that Addington had been accused of treating his wife so cruelly that she had been forced to seek the protection of her father, and that he had then advertised her as leaving his bed and board, for which conduct a number of young men had gotten together and determined to give him a suit of tar and feathers; but failing to get posession of his person, had thus caricatured him and then given him written notice that he must leave the city within one week, or suffer the consequences of his remaining. The friends of Mrs. Addington and her family are very much incensed against the Doctor.

Richmond Dispatch.

☞ **A company of one hundred and fifty emigrants from North Carolina passed through St. Louis for Kansas last Friday.**

CONDENSED FOOD.—An Englishman has just perfected a process of condensing eggs so that the nourishing elements of a dozen of the hen fruits can be held in the bowl of an ordinary spoon. This will save those hurried business men, who think the time devoted to breakfast as absolutely wasted, a great deal of trouble. They can carry a paper of egg powder in their pockets, and whenever hungry, take a pinch or two, containing the strength of a good omelette, and immediately fly around to work again. This will help them to enjoy life and grow rich very fast. The next thing to be invented for their benefit will be condensed cold chicken, condensed lamb, peas, &c.; so that they can carry their dinners in their pockets, and never leave business once all day.—What a happy time is approaching!

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER. Apply to
G. J. McREE.
Sept. 3.—307-1t—1-tf

NOTICE.
TWO VERY VALUABLE SOUND TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE, including both tracts—491 acres—ten miles below Wilmington, within one mile and a half of the Cape Fear River, with good spring water on both tracts, and on each tract the House accommodation is very good. The most of the hammock land is diked up six feet high, 800 yards long, and a portion of it is in Corn and Peas, which are very good. A Canal, one half of a mile long, which drains a Swamp of 80 acres; and the soil from 4 to 12 feet deep, which is good for Corn, Rice, &c. At the mouth of this Canal, where formerly stood a Mill, since the stream has been turned into the Canal there is a fall of 15 feet; the stones and irons are there, and a Saw and Grist Mill is much needed here. At high water the stream is boatable from the mill seat out to the Sound. The balance of Swamp Land is equally as fertile, and well adapted to all Agricultural purposes. The growth of the Upland is Oak, Hickory, &c., which is very good for Ground-Peas and Potatoes. The Pea crop looks very well, and a young Orchard of various fruits.
I will sell the two tracts together, or seperate, if desired, or in parcels to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms. A bargain is to be had in the above Lands by applying early to the subscriber on the premises.
Aug. 15—50-tf WILLIAM D. WORTHAM.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, being desirous to go West, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying in Onslow County, containing 900 Acres, 250 of which are Cleared and under a good state of cultivation, situated about 12 miles from Jacksonville and about 10 miles from the ocean, and within 500 yards of the navigable waters of New River, where vessels can load and be at sea in five hours. The place is healthy and pleasant, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, and is as good land for Pea Nuts as any on the river. The Plantation is so situated that it would answer for two families, as I have recently purchased a tract of land adjoining, which I offer together. Fish and oysters are abundant at any time of the year. Persons desirous of buying such a place will do well to visit this farm immediately, while there is a sample of the crops on it.
Terms made easy. Apply to
Aug. 15, 1856—50-tf O. B. SANDERS.

A TURPENTINE FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE undersigned being desirous to change his business pursuits, would Sell or Rent, to an approved bidder, his Turpentine Farm, on the South side of Black Mingo Creek, eighteen miles from Georgetown, S. C.
There is on the place a good Still and fixtures, Negro quarters, Barn, Stable, Overseers House, and all other necessary buildings, and thirteen crops of Boxes, some of which have been worked one and some two years.
Said Farm covers an era of thirty-five hundred acres, a portion of which is yet *round timber*, and some excellent plantable land cleared and under fence.
The Still is situated on the brink of the Black Mingo Creek, on tide-way, and is accessable at all times to common size Vessels or Boats.
Freight to Georgetown, 10 to 12 cents.
For further partitulars apply to
S. T. COOPER.
Black Mingo, P. O., S. C., Aug. 22, 1856—51-4t

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHH A. NEWKIRK.

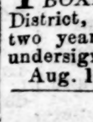
FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, LYING ON the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, between Mount Ollive and Milton, in Wayne county, adjoining the lands of Dr. G. M. Roberts, John Casey, Gabriel Edwards and others, and containing about 236 acres.
This tract embraces about 50 acres of swamp or low lands, the ballance is stiff pine land and well timbered—all excellent for farming. But a small portion is cleared and under cultivation—it needs no recommendation. Persons wishing to buy will please examine it, the present growing crop will give satisfaction. J. F. OLIVER.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 25, 1856—47-tf

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22—50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

TURPENTINE.
THE Subscriber has Ten Crops of TURPENTINE BOXES for rent or sale, at a low price, in Williamsburg District, S. C. The boxes have been worked from one to two years. Persons wishing to buy or rent can address the undersigned at Indiantown P. O., S. C.
Aug. 15, 1856.—9tw J. F. NESMITH.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER Stmr. Magnolia, from Fayetteville, N. C., 15 Bbls. Extra FAMILY FLOUR. From new wheat, Fayetteville Inspection. Low for cash. For sale by
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,
Aug. 13, 1856. No. 11 N. Water st.

TAKE NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, all orders for Groceries and Provisions must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be filled. Necessity compels us to adopt this plan.
McCALEB & BUNTING.
Wilmington, N. C., May 2nd.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Electoral Appointments.

M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MEARS, Esq., "American" Elector, for this District, (3d,) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Rockingham, Richmond Co., Monday, Sept. 15th, Court w'k.
Laurel Hill, " " Thursday, Sept. 18th,
Lumberton, Robeson Co., Monday, Sept. 22nd, "
Alfordsville, " " Friday, Sept. 26th,
Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., Monday, Sept. 29th, "

Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

Onslow County.

L. W. Humphrey, Esqr., Democratic Sub-Elector for the County of Onslow, requests us to state that he will address his fellow-citizens of said County, at the following times and places:

At Lower South West, Friday, 26th September.
At Golden Place, Saturday, 27th September.

The Discussion on Tuesday.

Tuesday afternoon Messrs. Smith and Meares, the electors for this district, spoke in the Court-house. It is not our intention to give a lengthened report of the discussion, but merely to touch upon some of the prominent points. Mr. Meares opened at 3 o'clock—the discussion closed about half-past 6. At the time when Mr. Meares commenced speaking the attendance was comparatively small, but the Court-house soon filled up and presented quite a respectable assemblage until it began to get dark.

Mr. Meares commenced by alluding to the crisis at present existing—the strength and determination of Northern fanaticism, etc.— Said that when Mr. Fillmore left the presidential chair all was peace and harmony. In 1852 the conventions of both parties had endorsed the compromise. Pierce went into the Presidency by the support of all sorts of people;—Union men like Cass—Southern fire-eaters like Davis, and Free-Soilers like Van Buren. Alluded to appointments in New York. Spoke of the Kanzas and Nebraska bill—charged upon "Squatter Sovereignty"—also upon Judge Douglas as a free soiler. Said that under the system of the Kanzas bill no more territory could come into the Union as slave States. Denounced the repeal of the Missouri compromise as "reckless and unwise." Denies to either Congress or the people of the Territories the right to legislate on slavery. These territories must at any rate become Free States, because there were an hundred men hanging loose upon Northern society for one at the South, and so they would be filled up with an anti-slavery population. Spoke of the Utah bill signed by Mr. Fillmore, and denied that it was the same with the Kanzas bill. The Utah bill confined suffrage to actual settlers, *whereas* the Kanzas and Nebraska bill gave the right to those who had only declared their intention. [NOTE.—Either we could not get things straight, or the speakers did not. Our understanding is, and has been, that the Utah bill signed by Mr. Fillmore in effect repealed the Missouri compromise, because it nullified and disregarded the provisions of that compromise. The Washington Territorial bill signed by Mr. Fillmore, on the last day of his term of office, contained the same clause in regard to suffrage that has been embodied in the Kanzas-Nebraska bill.—*Ed. Journal.*]

Mr. Meares charged that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the cause of the present excitement. Said his competitor would talk of dark lanterns &c., after every body knew secrecy was abolished. He then turned his attention to "Americanism" and Catholicism. Large increase of foreigners since Washington's time. Didn't propose to proscribe. Would not pass *ex post facto* laws, but would prevent those coming from voting and exclude all from office. He and Fillmore agree, both are willing for them to come. Foreigners opposed to slavery. Germans going for Fremont. Germans all opposed to slavery. None thank God come South. Dangerous in connection with Squatter Sovereignty. Germans are Red Republicans, Infidels, &c.,—their secret societies show it. He said the "American" party did not propose to wage a religious war. It is a warm advocate of Religious Freedom—would fight for it. Platform of 1856 dont say anything about Catholics. Louisiana Catholics not excluded. Catholics divided into Gallicans and ultra montanes. Brownson and the Freeman's Journal ultra-montanes and in favour of the temperal power of the Pope. Opposed to the Pope, Brownson and all such. Pope never had the power but he interfered in temporal offairs. Consequent corruption. Spoke of Spain, Rome, Napoleon and the English Elizabeth and the Henrys. Brownson and his crowd the only party who mix religion with politics.

Why, asked Mr. Meares, was not Peirce nominated. The Northern men had crammed Buchanan down the throats of the South. Said that the Democratic party was divided on the Internal Improvement issue. The President vetoes bills of this kind and the Congress passes them over his veto. Buchanan for Pacific Rail Road—said so at a dinner party given to President Pierce in Philadelphia. Said that Mr. Buchanan had been a Federalist in 1815, and as late as 1823. It is true he had gone for Texas in 1844, but had assigned reasons for it that deprived him of all claim upon Southern gratitude. He admitted that Fillmore had been wrong too, that he had not approved his course previous to his Presidential services, but in that he had been tried and found true.

Mr. Smith remarked, that he could not but feel proud of being a Democrat, proud of being an advocate of the Democratic cause, whenever he compared that great party with the ephemeral things of a day brought up to oppose it. The Democratic party, unlike that advocated by his opponent, had not arisen yesterday, or to-day, or two or three years ago.—It dated from the origin of the Republic. It was inspired by the maxims of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson. Its measures of public policy were the laws of the land, Convention after Convention of the party had re-affirmed and re-enforced the identical platform of principles laid down by its predecessors—these principles were the principles of the Constitution, and must endure as long as that instrument. It did not shift and turn and change every year, and almost every day, as did its opponents. His competitor had devoted a long time to what he called Squatter Sovereignty, to this he had no objection and little to say, as Squatter Sovereignty was no doctrine of the Democratic party, as a party—in firing at these and other fancied issues, his competitor was like the company of soldiers in one of the Mexican Wars, who, being so placed, as to have nothing before them, were ordered to fire—Fire at what? Why this is the crisis of the battle and you must fire, and they loaded up and fired *at the crisis*—his competitor was simply firing at the crisis. But he would proceed to show that the Democratic party was entitled to the gratitude and support of the people of the South. He would show from the record, that in every real issue it had been the party to sustain the rights of the South, and ensure the safty of the Union. In 1844, when Texas was annexed, so far did this go, that it was a party measure, and the Democrats North and South went for it, and the whole Whig party with its great leader, Henry Clay, went against it. Who will now say that the Democrats were not right. He turned to the votes on the Wilmot Proviso. A majority of Northern Democrats went against that odious proviso. A majority of the Whig party North and South, went for it—every Northern Whig went for it. Again on the Fugitive Slave Law, a majority of Northern Democrats went for it. Every Northern Whig but three went against it. So on the Utah Bill. Mr. Fillmore's friends from New York, all went against it. The Democrats for it.

Much credit had been claimed for Mr. Fillmore on account of the compromise measures. What had Mr. Fillmore done to entitle him to all these eulogiums? He defied any man to show where, in any message or other communication to Congress, he had recommended a single measure favourable to the South. The only measure he had recommended was the admission of California with a constitution prohibiting slavery. But, say his friends, he had signed the Fugitive Slave law.—It certainly required no great zeal or ability for a man to write his name. Mr. Fillmore was pledged not to veto any measure, unless clearly unconstitutional, and in accordance with this pledge and the opinion of the law officer of the government, he had no alternative. He had since, in his Newburg letter, said that he regretted the necessity of so doing. Fillmore, at the request of Charles Sumner, had pardoned out Drayton and Sayres, convicted of stealing seventy-three slaves from the District of Columbia.

But his competitor had charged that the Kansas and Nebraska Bill had occasioned all the present difficulties. He expected to show that these difficulties sprung from a different cause—from the secret organization to which Mr. Fillmore had attached himself, whose oaths and obligations he had taken. When did that order organization arise? Why, exactly at the time when, according to the eulogists of Mr. Fillmore, the Country was in that perfect political paradise in which that gentleman had left it. It commenced at the North some three years ago, just after Mr. Fillmore went out of office. It arose to save the Country—to save the Country from what? from the Fillmore millenium! who believes all this? It arose in secret and darkness to try to stem the onward march of Democracy. All political opposition had failed. The antagonisms of religion and nationality were next to be tried. Sect was to be arrayed against sect, nationality, and the risk run of bathing the country in kindred blood. The Democracy were overwhelmed at the North and the opponents of Democracy at the South raised shouts of triumph over the Know Nothing victories which had brought into power that majority in the House which had elected Banks and had threatened to revolutionize the government. It was to the action and growth of this order in the North that all the difficulties were due. Three fourths of those known as the "Black Republicans" of the House were elected by the Know Nothing organization and their election hailed as Know Nothing victories at the South.

What had Catholics *done?* What act was charged to them. Surely their course had not been open to the merited denunciations which all Southern men launched upon the New England Parsons of the denominations who fanned the flame against them, and at the same time against the South. They had sent no abolition petitions to Congress, and drummed no Sharp's rifles to Kansas. Then why range ourselves against those who, of all denominations at the North, had least interfered with us. He was no Catholic—no defender of Catholicism, but these were known facts.

What had Foreigners done? The States to which, as his competitor asserted, the main foreign emigration had gone were known to be the soundest of the Northern States on the slavery question. It was asserted that had Washington been alive he would have been a Know Nothing. Washington, who signed the first naturalization law—who never was without a foreigner in his cabinet. He contrasted the record of Fillmore and Buchanan. Fillmore never voting with the South. Buchanan never voting against it. In conclusion paid an eloquent tribute to the Democracy of the North.

The speeches were both creditable to the gentlemen. If, in our opinion Mr. Meares' defence of his cause was not successful, the failure was due to the cause rather than to the advocate, for Mr. Meares delivered a good speech, and one which pleased his friends. Mr. Smith's reply more than came up to the expectations of his friends. He spoke well and ably. The audience was highly attentive and respectful.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—Much credit is claimed for Mr. Fillmore in connection with the compromise measures of 1850. Now, the only one of these measures recommended by Mr. Fillmore was the admission of California with an anti-slavery constitution. This was the most glaring exhibition of Squatter Sovereignty in its most odious aspect. It was totally irregular—no census had been take—no law had been passed authorizing the holding of a covention to adopt a State Constitution, nor had any law prescribed the qualifications of voters or of delegates, and yet Mr. Fillmore recommended its admission just as it stood, and his defenders who base his claims to the support and confidence of the Southern people upon his course in office, attack Squatter Sovereignty in connection with Kanzas. There is nothing in the Kanzas bill at all parallel or equal to this;—nothing. All is legal and orderly, but the course of the Emigrant Aid Agents. The Senate of the U. States—the Democratic Senate, passed Mr. Toomb's Bill doing away with all that experience had proved to be objectionable or inexpedient in the original Bill, but, but the Black Republicans of the House, elected mainly under the auspices of the "order," refused even to allow it to be taken up. And yet Squatter Sovereignty is charged upon the Democratic party by the friends of Mr. Fillmore and of the organization to which he belongs. But Mr. Fillmore's Squatter Soverignty was for the irregular admission of an anti-Slave State. The Democrats go for the removal of an abolition restriction.

We repeat, the admission of California, recommended by Mr. Fillmore, and the *only* compromise measure recommended by him, is the quintessence of Squatter Sovereignty, truly deserving that name in its most odious sense, and no doctrine of that character, or of anything approaching to it, is embodied in any Democratic platform or adopted by any candidate of the party.

A BIG CIGAR.—Some weeks ago the papers announced a sale of some two or three hundred pounds of N. C. tobacco, in Lynchburg, Va., at $2,50 per pound. Yesterday our friend T. H. Williams, Esq., who had recently passed through Lynchburg, presented us with a cigar, manufactured from said tobacco, at least its wrapper was. We puffed it and found it good. Peace to its *ashes.*

☞An election for members of Congress and State officers is held in Maine to-day. There are but two parties in the field—the Democrats on one side and the *isms* of all sorts and sizes on the other. The Neal Dowites who go for making men temperate by Statute law and domestic inquisition, the Abolitionists who flaunt a banner with sixteen stars, and the Know Nothings who go for runaway negroes from the South and curse white emigration from Europe, all these are arrayed against the Democrats.

This Fall there have been two State elections held at the North and another is progressing to-day. In Iowa and Vermont the Democrats have been beaten. What will be the result in Maine is yet to be seen. But there is one noticeable fact in connection with these elections, which should not be lost sight of by the people of the South when they come to concentrate their forces upon one of the two presidential candidates presented to them,—for we regard Fremont as out of the count so far as the South is concerned. The fact to which we refer is this, that in all of these States, Iowa, Vermont and Maine, the Democrats, the friends of Mr. Buchanan have raised the banner of opposition to Black Republicanism.—They have run candidates, and if in Vermont and Iowa, they have fallen, they have fallen battling manfully for their principles. Where *were* the Fillmore men—the "National Americans" of Iowa and of Vermont, where *are* the Fillmore men of Maine in this struggle?—No-where! Either the Fillmore party was unable to run a ticket in a single one of these States or it was unwilling. Either it could not or it would not, and yet the South is asked to vote for a candidate that so far has shown himself without any party at all. The Democrats have been beaten in Vermont, where they have always been beaten, and they have also been beaten in Iowa, and the Fillmoreites *have not* been beaten, either because there were none of them to beat,—not enough to get up a ticket—or because they were merged in the anti-Democratic coalition. We ask the people of the South to mark these facts.

☞The Democrats of Indiana had a grand rally at Tippencanoe, in that State on the 3d inst., at which 40,000 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Douglas, Breckinridge and others.

By the way, we notice that the *Herald* of this place, in one of its issues last week, found fault with Mr. Breckinridge, a candidate for the subordinate office of *Vice* President, because of his addressing a public meeting of Democrats, and in the next day's paper made certain extracts from recent speeches of Mr Fillmore, its own candidate for the *Presidency,* the basis of much eulogium!

We farther notice in the *Herald* of Saturday, something given as proof of the assertion that Garrison, Wendell Phillip, and Parker Pillsbury, favour Buchanan's election. Now, before we proceed to examine this so-called evidence, we must refer to the nature and object of the original assertion, being to cast suspicion upon Mr. Buchanan's fidelity to the rights of the South, by associating with his name, the names of these notorious characters, as among his supporters. So far, so good. Now turn to the evidence which the *Herald* relies upon to "settte the question." It consists of an extract made from the New York *Courier and Enquirer,* abolitionist, which informs the world that the National *Era,* also abolitionist, states that Parker Pillsbury and Wendell Phillips, abolitionists of the Garrison School, have declared their preference for James Buchanan, alleging,—now mark this—alleging that they have still hopes of disunion, and that the election of Buchanan, may effect that object. Why do they allege this? Because they know James Buchanan to be the very antipode of all they shout and howl for—because they dream of raising the fanaticism of their infidel followers to such a pitch as to do away with the constitution that they have denounced as a compact with hell. They favor Buchanan's election on the very same principle that a disunionist *per se* at the South would prefer that of Fremont, because they might think it would tend to the promotion of their wishes. Garrison and his school are too crazy to be feared. As a specimen of their talking, we give the following from Garrison's *Liberator,* May 4th, 1855:—

"I have carefully looked over my article (see *Liberator,* Feb. 2,) and I can but find a single expression that begins to compare, in point of 'profanity,' with the above extracts. I said, if God had the power to abolish slavery, and would not, he was 'a very great scoundrel.' Now, did I recognize the *existence* of an infinitely holy being, and then should speak of him in such a manner, you might call it profanity; but as I believe in no God, my statement amounts simply to this: Any being whatever, having the power to strike the chains from the limbs of the slave, and should refuse to exercise it, is a scoundrel—I should have said, *devil.* And if there is a man, not a fiend in human shape, who does not respond to this sentiment it is because his humanity is swallowed up in his 'theology.' No doubt you would agree with me, that the *man* who will not do all in his power for the abolition of slavery, has more of the devilish than of the divine in his nature; but *God* may be deaf to the cry of despair, may even command his serviles to rob, ravish, and murder, as did fabled 'Israel's God,' and yet we must yield to this omnipotent fiend unlimited reverence. This is one of the pernicious effects of belief in a God. He may do whatever he pleases, whether it be right or wrong, angelic or devilish, and it is right because *he* does it! The immutability of *Justice* is not recognized. Right, justice, truth, are arbitrary affairs—not the present will or opinion of a changeable being—now one thing, now another. Belief in a being whose word, whatever it is, recognized as law, involves a contempt for the eternal, immutable principles of justice and truth."

Now, after all, this talk about Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury, &c., simply amounts to the same sort of thing that we have been reading for months,—that if the South and the conservative men of the North elect Buchanan it will be unsavoury to the Abolitionists, and upon this such people as Garrison found their hopes of dissolution. This will hardly frighten off the South from the support of Buchanan.

☞The circus is coming, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. Well, we are glad of it, for we like the fun, and we really think our community stands in need of something to wake it up. The old Theatre is down and the new Theatre is not up. We have not had a circus for a long time. We almost forget when we had one. Even the Ethiopian Minstrels have given us the go-by, and the little niggers have worn out all they had picked up. But now they will lay in a fresh stock of summersets and ground and lofty tumbling, and will perambulate in reversed positions, and be full of the wise sayings of Mr. Clown, and talk horse generally. And, let us say farther, that white folks who are no longer boys will be thereby refreshed; potent, grave, and reverend seignoirs, yea, even the venerable editor of the Journal fully expects to be *thar,* and to laugh and admire with as much enthusiasm as the best and wisest, for it is both goodness and wisdom to enjoy a good hearty *laugh.—Daily Journal 9th inst.*

☞Virginia must be the land of Springs. Every paper that we receive from that State has at least one correspondent from the watering-places.—A Red-Sulpher man or perhaps two Alam ladies or something of the kind. Great are the Springs. They fill up the daily papers when even the extra session has come to a close and all other standard and staple topic have "gin out."

☞The fire at the Latting Observatory New York, was seen fifty-five miles off.

MAINE.—We cannot but regret the result in Maine. It is another edition of the "Know Nothing victories" of two years ago over, which the members of the "order" South then rejoiced, but the character of which they now see, and seeing, must, as Southern men, mourn over. The Democrats alone raised the banner of the Union. There were no "National Americans" there, although the "order," "Third Degree" included, swept the State. A few old line Whigs ran a ticket but it availed not.

We expect to read editorials in Southern Fillmore papers assigning the failure of the Democrats to carry Maine as a reason why the South should not support Mr. Buchanan, and yet Mr. Buchanan's friends were there fighting nobly if unsuccessfully. Where was Mr. Fillmore and his crowd, or has he any crowd prepared to stand up and face the music.—Either he has none at all in Maine, or if he has they go with the majority of the order there to support the traitor Hamlin, and the other Black Republican foes of the South. A pretty prospect for the South! A strong inducement certainly for Southern men to desert Mr. Buchanan and go for Mr. Fillmore. The people of the South are not fools, we take it.

☞In the last Savanah Georgian we find a letter from Hon. C. J. Jenkins, a leading Whig of that State, in which he avows his determination to support Mr. Buchanan and assigns his reasons for that course. Not that as a Whig he has ceased to object to portions of the Democratic policy, but that as a Southern man he goes in this contest with the only party, North and South, fully committed to oppose the progress of anti-Slavery and for the only candidate who has any chance of beating Fremont. The date of the Georgian is Sept. 6th, 1856. If we mistake not, Mr. Jenkins was the candidate for Governor in opposition to Gov. Johnson.

In the *Sunny South,* published at Aberdeen, Miss., we find a letter from C. B. Baldwin, Esq., a representative in the Legislature of that State and a Whig and "American," in which, still avowing himself a Whig and American, he goes for James Buchanan.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Washington City, says that it is understood there, that, for the first time in a partnership of nearly a life-time, there is a difference of opinion between Messrs. Gales and Seaton, the former leaning to Mr. Fillmore, the latter to Mr. Buchanan. This difference will not, in any way, disturb their personal relations Perhaps this state of things may account for the neutral position of the Intelligencer in the existing contest. We lean to the opinion that should the Intelligencer finally take any more decided position it will be one favourable to Mr. Buchanan.

☞September term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County commences its session here on Monday. J. T. Miller, Esq., Chirman, presiding. There is County business to be done requiring the attendance of a majority of the Magistrates.

On Tuesday morning M. B. Smith, Esq., was elected Solicitor for the County in place of Eli W. Hall, Esq. resigned.

Mr. George Alderman was elected Inspector of naval stores, in place of James I. Bryan, Esq., deceased.

John A. Taylor, Esq., submitted the report of the Committee on Finance.

☞We are again indebted to Hon. D. S. Reid for really valuable public documents. Mr. Reid has our thanks for his uniform attention and courtesy in this as in other respects.

☞The Charleston Board of Health reports four deaths from Yellow Fever in that City, for 24 hours ending 10 o'clock, Friday night, 5th inst.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sep. 9.—Noon.—Returns from 167 towns give Hamlin 50,000, Wells 24,000; Patten 4,000. Messrs. Wood and Gilmore, republicans, are certainly elected to Congress by large majorities. The result in the districts are not yet known. Not one of the opposition Senatorial candidates have been eleced as far as heard from. The House is largely republican.

The News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—It is said the pro-slavery party in Kansas have determined not to make another attack on Gen. Lane's forces until the 13th inst. This gives Gov. Geary time to reach the territory.

SPEAKING AT THE COURT HOUSE.—Messrs. SMITH and MEARES, the Democratic and "American" Electors for this District, addressed the citizens, at the Court House, on Tusday afternoon last. It is agreed that Mr. Smith gave the best speech he ever made, which is no small praise. It was very much to the purpose and was highly applauded. Mr. Meares spoke very well, and, considering the hopelessness of his prospects, was quite animated.—*Commercial.*

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Wilmington Democratic Association, and others feeling an interest in the Democratic cause, was held at the Court House on Tuesday night, Sept. 9th, 1856, Dr. J. D. Bellamy, President, in the Chair, and James Fulton secretary.

The Chair explained the object of the meeting, being to make arrangements to pay some fitting tribute of respect and appreciation to our Senators and Representatives who had stood up so manfully in defence of the constitution during the recent struggle in Congress on the army appropriation bill.

George Houston, Esq, announced the resignation of Wm C. Bettencourt, Esq., Treasurer; his resignation was accepted, and Mr. Horace Burr elected to fill the vacancy.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of six to report business for the action of the meeting; said committee consisting of James Fulton, Jas. P. Moore, T. Loring, Lucian Holmes, Eli W. Hall, and Joshua C. Walker.

During the absence of the committee, G.M. White, Esq., of Bladen, was called upon, and responded in a capital speech.

The committee, through its chairman, James Fulton, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of the President and Senate of the United States, and the constitutional men in the House of Representatives during the recent struggles in Congress, but especially in connection with the Army Appropriation, has been such as not only to excite our admiration, but to merit our gratitude and thanks. The President has shown himself faithful to his trust, equal to the emergency and worthy of all the confidence reposed in him. The Senate has again proved itself the bulwark of the Constitution by its firm and unwavering defence of the rights and privileges of co-ordinate branches of the government, threatened to be subverted by a factious and revolutionary party in the House, who sought to coerce the other branches of the government into submission to an unconstitutional proviso by a threat to stop the supplies and lower the national flag in contempt and ignominy. And the gallant minority in the House are equally deserving of all honor for the noble stand they made on the same occasion; although defeated they still fought on until victory crowned their efforts and the appropriation bill passed without the odious abolition proviso.

Resolved, That as Southern Democrats and lovers of the Constitution and the Union, we feel desirous to pay some public mark of respect to our Senators and Representatives, who stood up somanfully for the right during the recent protracted and exciting struggle.

Resolved, That we tender to them the compliment of a public dinner or barbecue, to be given at such time and place between this and the 4th of November next, as the Committee of arrangements, hereafter to be named, may decide.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meting, the Chair be authorized to appoint, at his leisure, a Committee of arrangements, to consist of ten, and a Committee of invitation also of ten, (the duty of this last Committee being to extend invitations to the gentlemen above indicated, and such others as to them may seem right and advisable.

(The names of the gentlemen composing the committee will be announced at an early day.)

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Loring, DeVane and Hall, after which it adjourned.

J. D. BELLAMY, Prest.

JAS. FULTON, Secy.

Fire at Cape May—Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—The Mount Vernon Hotel at Cape May has been destroyed by fire, and Phillip Cane, the lessee, and his family, have perished in the flames.

From the Asheville Spectator.

Railroad Convention.

At a Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement held at Asheville on the 26th August, 1856,

On motion of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Gen. W. F. Jones of Henderson was called to the Chair as President *pro tem;* and on motion of J. W. Patton, Esq., I. B. Sawyer was appointed Secretary.

On motion the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to nominate permanent officers for the Convention: Columbus Mills, John Baxter, John Burgin, N. W. Woodfin and Mr. Edgar, of Tenn., who made the following report:

For President—Gen W. F. Jones, of Henderson; for Vice Presidents—Govan Mills, Jno. Alexander and Mr. Edgar; for Secretaries—I. B. Sawyer, T. G. Massie, which reported was adopted.

On motion it was unanimously agreed that all gentlemen present should be regarded as members of this Convention.

On motion of A. S. Merrimon it was resolved that a committee of 10 be appointed to report business for the considsration of the meeting. Committee—Messrs. N. W. Woodfin, Dr. C. Mills, M. Erwin, A. S. Merrimon, Col. Perrin, Dr. Carriger, Maj. Davis, Col, Guion, D. Coleman and S. Sonley.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock, the Convention having re-assembled, Col. Perrin, of S. C. from the committee on Resolutions, stated that the committee had not yet agreed and asked further time to prepare their report.

On motion of Col. Baxter, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow, 9½ o'clock.

Wednesday Morning, 27th.

The Convention met according to adjournment.—

Mr. A. S. Merrimon, Esq., from the committee on Resolutions made the following report, accompanied with a speech in favor of the adoption:

A majority of the committee of ten, to whom was referred to report business for the meeting, beg leave to make the following report:

The propriety, not to say the necessity, of connecting the Atlantic sea-board with the great Mississippi Valley, by the construction of a Railroad through the valley of the French Broad River into North Carolina, is conceded by every one, who has looked well to the Agricultural, Commercial and Mechanical interests of the numerous and large sections of country that would be connected by the construction of such a road. A scheme of the character indicated has long been thought of, and but for an unprecedented pressure in monetary affairs at one time, and an unnecessary clashing of interests at another, the contemplated road would now be in process of construction. This state of things has been much and deeply regretted. But the day has now come, when the Road *must* be built, and when conflicting and sectional interests must give way for the common benefit of two great sections of country separated by the Blue Ridge.

That the construction of such a road is eminently practicable at a moderate cost, is now beyond question. Various surveys, made by Engineers of the most competent skill attest this fact, and the Reports of those surveys are now before the country.

In view of these facts, a majority of your committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That in the view of this Convention, a communication by Railroad with the Sea-board, is necessary to the full development of the resources of this country and the energies of its citizens; and that our desires are as strong and ardent as they have ever been, to have the work done.

Resolved, 2. That we have confidence in the integrity and zeal of the "Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company," and that we urge them by all honorable means to press forward to the completion of the work which they have begun.

Mr. Erwin, of the same committee, offered the following resolutions as additional to those of the committee:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the interest of the State of North Carolina, and especially the interest of the Western counties of the State would be greatly promoted by an early extension of some of the public works now in process of construction East of the Blue Ridge in this State to a point or points on the Western borders of North Carolina, to connect with the Railroads projected or now being built in the State of Tennessee. Therefore

Resolved, That the people of Western North Carolina ask for nothing more than justice when they demand that the State be required to give her aid upon liberal terms to assist those of her citizens interested in the construction of the road, extending either the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Railroad or the North Carolina Railroad west to the Paint Rock on the French Broad River; with a branch leading through the counties of Haywood, Jackson, and Cherokee, to some point in Cherokee county to connect with a road leading by the Duck Town Copper Mines towards Chattanooga in the State of Tennessee.

Considerable discussion was elicited by Mr. Erwin's Resolutions, in which Mr. Erwin, Col. Baxter, W. H. Thomas, Esq., Col. Perrin, H. W. Guion, Esq., N. W. Woodfin and Col. W. S. Dogan, of S.C., participated, which latter gentleman was particularly happy in replying to the remarks of Mr. Guion, of Lincoln; after which N. W. Woodfin, Esq., offered the following amendment, to Mr. Erwin's Resolutions, which was adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention that it is but just to this section of the State that the Charter of the Greenville and French Broad Road should be amended so as to remove the restrictions of the ninth section thereof.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Erwin's as amended by Mr. Woodfin it was decided in the affirmative. On motion the meeting adjourned till 2 o'clock.

When the Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock, after an address from D. Carriger, of Ten., the resolutions of the committee as above amended were unanimously adopted. The following resolutions were than passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, Gen. Jones, for the able and impartial manner, in which he has discharged the duties of his position, and the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for their prompt and efficient services rendered.

Resolved, That the procedings of this Convention be published in the Asheville Spectator, Asheville News and all papers in North Carolina and Tennessee, foverable to the action of the same.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

W. F. JONES, Pres,

T. G. MASSIE, } *Secretaries.*
I. B. SAWYER, }

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily News.

Connecticut in a Blaze.—Thirty-one Guns for the Passage of the Army Bill.

NEW HAVEN, Saturday, Aug. 30—P. M.

On receiving a telegraphic dispatch announcing the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, such was the enthusiasm of some members of the Keystone Club of New Haven, that they went to work and raised the means for firing thirty-one guns in honor of its passage, and to the evident discomfiture of the Black "Republican" revolutionists. You can safely rely upon old Connecticut doing her whole duty in the present campaign. I am an old campaigner, and I think I am as well posted up as any other man in the political aspects of this Commonwealth, and I give it as my opinion that Connecticut will give Buchanan and Breckinridge at least 5,000 plurality.—The Fremonters in this city are troubled with the spasms. The President of the Fremont Club, (who, by the way, is a very clever fellow, if it were not for his very tenacious Maine law proclivities,) said at the last meeting that unless the Club manifested a little more vigor, he should be compelled to withdraw. In fact it is up-hill work with them, while on the other hand the Democracy were never in better spirits or more confident of success.

On Wednesday next the Fillmore State Convention meets in this city, at Brewster's Hall. New Haven has sent about fifty delegates, with Dennis Kimberly, Esq., at the head of the list. I think Fillmore will get about 5,000 votes in the whole State. In haste, yours,

PUNCH.

Hounds vs. Rowdies.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health on the 27th ult., as we learn from a New York journal—

"Mr. Carpendale, of 173 Nassua street against whom a complaint was made for keeping a pack of hounds, presented himself with the hounds, and explained that he kept them for the protection of his family and himself from the attack of some rowdies who had greatly annoyed them, also for hunting purposes. They were far from being annoying to the neighbors, as he could prove."

If the hounds thus accused were not *annoying* to the neighbors, the "Rowdies," for the hunting of whom these hounds were kept, must have been.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 9.—The steamer Canadian arrived here this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult—four days later.

The Cunard steamer Arabia, about which so many fears were entertained, arrived out on the 25th.

The news by this arrival is unimportant. The steamer City of Baltimore and Fulton both sailed on the 27th.

ENGLAND.—A grand dinner was given to the Guards at the Surrey Gardens on the 25th, at which two thousand persons were present.

Sir William Temple, the British Minister to Naples, Lord Palmerston's only brother, is dead.

A large Chartists meeting had been held at Todmorton, to welcome the return of John Frost.

FRANCE.—The affairs of France were dull. The Emperor and his family continue at Biaritz. Napoleon, it was said, was suffering much from a diseased liver.

SPAIN.—No definite intelligence had been received of affairs in Spain. The Government was chiefly occupied in appointing new officers to all the civil departments, chiefly from the liberal party. It was announced that a decree would appear in a few days suppressing the whole National Guard; and that the Province of Madrid had already been disarmed.

PORTUGAL.—The bread riots had been suppressed. The cholera was declining at Lisbon. A great many arrests among the troops and the citizens had been made in consequence of the recent riots. The arrival of a French squadron at Tagus caused much excitement. The harvest was over, and was more unfavorable than at first anticipated. The vines were a complete failure. Disease had appeared among the cattle.

ITALY.—It was reported that the King of Naples demands to submit his differences with the European powers to a European Congress.

It was rumored that a collision had occurred at Palermo between the Neapolitan and Swiss troops.

The crops throughout the Neapolitan Kingdom have partially failed.

AUSTRIA.—The government has ordered the sequestered property of the Lombard exiles to be sold.

PRUSSIA.—The recent piratical attack on a Prussian Corvette on the coast of Morocco had caused intense excitement at Berlin, but it was probably incorrect that Prussia had invoked the aid of France and England, the feeling being that Prussia should herself undertake the chastisement of the pirates. Russia has volunteered two or three ships to aid any expedition that Prussia may fit out.

DENMARK.—Great hopes are entertained that England will speedily accede to the plan of capitalizing the sound dues. The English minister, who had been home to confer with his government on the subject, had returned and strengthened these hopes. Nearly three thousand vessels passed the sound during the past month, of which twenty-two were American.

SWEDEN.—The cholera had made its appearance at Stockholm. Gen. Bodisco, the Russian Military Envoy, was the first victim.

TURKEY.—Constantinople dates to the 15th of August had reached England. The Russian reply gives hopes of the surrender of Belgrade. Hassein Pasha receives Kars from the Russians.

In 1854, Mr. Fillmore made a speech in Louisville, Ky. In the Journal of the 18th of March, of that year, it is reported. In alluding to the death of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Fillmore said:

"Though he had been for many years a politician, he could say that the only sleepless nights he had ever passed on account of political anxiety, was that on which Gen. Taylor died. His sleeplessness arose from his deep feeling of weight of the duties unexpectedly devolved upon him. He reviewed during the hours of that night his own opinions and life. HE WAS SENSIBLE THAT HE HAD DRUNK IN WITH HIS MOTHER'S MILK, AND HAD CHERISHED FROM YOUTH UP, A FEELING, EVEN A PREJUDICE, AGAINST SLAVERY."

The U. S. Frigate Macedonian.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The U. S. frigate Macedonian which has been undergoing an examination for the last week, is pronounced unseaworthy, her timbers being found to be much rotted. She will have to undergo very thorough repairs to make her fit for sea.

A Contrast.

John Van Buren, who is charged by our opponents with being a free-soiler, and who is confessedly the most unsound man now belonging to the Democratic organization, made a brilliant speech to a large audience in Chicago last week. He assumed the position that non-intervention by Congress with slavery, except to execute the constitutional mandate for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was the doctrine embodied in the compromise acts of 1850, which was adopted in both the Whig and Democratic platforms in 1852, and received the almost unanimous endorsement of the people in the Presidential election in the same year. He was for that principle in 1852, and he was for it now. It was the doctrine of the Democratic party, and it was just and right.

He admitted that he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri restriction, but the repeal having been accomplished, he coincided most cheerfully in the substitution for the line of 36:30 the right of the people in each Territory to determine the matter for themselves.

He denied the accusation that the South had ever been aggressive. He referred to its course from the cession by Virginia of the north western Territory, to the relinquishment of all the territory now embraced in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Mexico, Utah, California and Iowa. His answer to the charge that the South made all things subservient to slavery, was most crushing. When every Northern State was overcome by the storm of Know Nothingism—that evil principle which would degrade the white naturalized laborer and make him a *white slave,* it was the slaveholders of Virginia, led on by the gallant Wise, that stayed its progress and stifled it forever. Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Missouri, have all rejected Know Nothingism and stood up for the equality of privilege by the free white laborers of the country.

Let this position of Mr. Van Buren be contrasted with that of hostility to the Nebraska bill, now openly assumed by the Southern Know-Nothings, and which is safest for the South?—*Louisville Times.*

The *Herald* of Monday was quite severe about John's speaking at Tippecanoe. We commend the above to its attention. Bad as he is, he occupies better ground than Millard Fillmore.

NEW ARRANGEMENT UPON PASSENGER CARS.—We notice that the Richmond Railroad Company have addopted a new arrangement for giving notice to passengers of their arrival at the different stations along the route. It consists in a series of vanes upon which are painted the names of the stations in distinct letters. The conductor, upon the arrival of the train as above, simply pulls a cord, and the vane with the proper name upon it falls to the view of the passengers. They are arranged in succession and cannot cause mistake. Heretofore the conductor's lungs were in use for this purpose.

THE LAST BLOCKADE.—The coast put under blockade by Walker is from one thousand to twelve hundred miles in extent, part on the Atlantic and part on the Pacific, and to enforce it he has one schooner in the Pacific.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRISH LABOERS.—A letter from Limerick says that the wages of harvest laborers there is 3s, 6d. per diem, with board. Most of the laborers are from the west of Clare, Galway and Kerry, and, it is said, they are all unsually well clothed this season; in fact rags are an exception.

The New Zealanders, long before any white man went among them had the tradition of the "Man in the Moon," which nurses nowadays tell for the amusement of children. Their story is as follows: A man named Celano once happened to be thirsty; and coming near a well by moonlight, he intended to drink; but a cloud coming over the moon prevented him. He then cursed the moon, because it refused to give him its light; but upon this the moon came down and took him forcibly, together with a tree on which he had laid hold, and there he is now seen, continued the Zealander, with the tree, just as he was taken up.

THE YADKIN RIVER IMPROVMENT.—The Salisbury papers publish the report of Chas. B. Fish, Engineer, to the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company. Mr. Fish expresses confidence that the thorough survey now in progress will show that the improvement may be planned and constructed so as to answer all the expectations of its projectors, and at a cost no greater than the trade and business for whose accommodation it is designed will justify.

From the London Times.

Mr. Marcy's Amendment to the Law of Nations.

After settling the affairs of Turkey, Greece the Principalities, the Black Sea and the Baltic—after reviewing the position of the Pope and the King of Naples—the Plenipotentiaries at Paris resolved on declaring some general principles for the humanizing, as far as possible, of future hostilities. Count Walewski urged that, as the treaty of Westphalia established freedom of conscience, and the Congress of Vienna condemned the slave trade, so the conferences which closed the Russian war should not come to an end without doing something for the cause of civilization. Accordingly, in the last Protocol, it is declared that privateering is and remains abolished, that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, that the enemy's flag does not condemn to forfeiture neutral goods, and that blockades, to be binding, must be effective.

These resolutions, when agreed to by the contracting Powers, were sent to several governments for acceptance, and among them to the government of the United States. The answer of Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of S ate, has just been published. It is written with no small ability, and will no doubt, command the attention of European governments.—Mr. Marcy points out the obvious logical defect in the principle enunciated by the Conference. If it be desirable, for the sake of humanity, that private property shall be respected on sea as on land, it must be desirable that its capture by men of-war should be prohibited as well as by privateers. The European governments, therefore, says the Secretary of State, have not consistently carried out their own principle. If private property is to be captured, it must be by any species of vessels which the belligerent states choose to employ. Privateers at sea are analogous to volunteer levies on land, and the United States, which have neither a large army nor a large navy, cannot consent to limit themselves to any description of force in defending themselves. A comparison is then made of the naval forces of England and America, and it is added that not only regard for her own safety, but even a sense of what is due to the other small naval powers, obliges the republic to oppose a regulation which should debar any state from making use of volunteers by sea as well as by land.

Now, there is much truth in this, though the European governments are not so inconsistent as may seem. They certainly have not taken a broad view of the subject, simply because one or two have possibly deemed that their neighbors were as yet unwilling to countenance any sweeping change. No one can doubt that a country like England, whose commerce covers every sea, would be glad enough to find the whole world agreeing to respect private property on board ship. But it was not quite certain that some of her neighbors would acquiesce in a doctrine which would seem to give greater advantages to a nation whose supposed monopoly of commerce already excites the envy of the world. Therefore philanthropy has tried to obtain as much as possible; and, in spite of the arguments of Mr. Marcy, we think there is a great difference between the morality of privateering and the capture by ships of war alone. No doubt the captain and crew of a ship of war are to some extent encouraged by a hope of prize money; but it must be allowed that officers educated in a high sense of honor, and looking for their reward in reputation and a good standing in their profession and the public, are likely to carry out the system of capture in a very different spirit from mere adventurers united only by a thirst of gain. The crew of a government vessel is subjected to a severe discipline; its captain is obliged to furnish a strict account of all its proceedings. Very different is the case of the privateer; the crew are generally the most wild and ruthless of a profession which is apt to encourage a disregard of restraint; they go anywhere and do anything with little questioning from their own government. Their responsibility is lessened by their very obscurity, and generally is such that nothing short of actual atrocities could lower them in the opinion of their fellows. In fact, privateering is to apt to degenerate into piracy. The captain of such a vessel will take every advantage, without pity or remorse, while an officer of the regular navy is hardly likely to stretch rights to the utmost and embitter the contest by cruelty and rapacity.

So far, then, the European Powers were justified in proposing the abolition of privateering, even if they went no further. But now they are asked to go further. The American Government accepts their proposition, but generalizes the principle. "If," says Mr. Marcy, in effect, "you abolish altogether the right of capturing private property, privateering ends as a matter of course; but, if you retain this right, we will not consent to limit the exercise of it to any class of vessels." Finally the American Secretary moves his amendment. To the words, "Privateering is and remains abolished," he proposes to add, "and the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband."

Thus for the first time a most important principle is proposed for the adoption of the civilized world, being nothing less than the extension to maritime trade of absolute immunity from the acts of warfare. It is now a question for the family of nations whether they will decide that a cargo of sugar on the Atlantic is as sacred as the same article when stored in the warehouse of a captured seaport. It is evident that if the proposition of the United States be adopted, modern warfare will be entirely revolutionized. The subject is of the highest importance, and will, no doubt, be discussed with earnestness and good faith.

The Incorruptible Germans.

The silly stories that have been circulated respecting the Germans being converted to Black Republican abolition fanaticism, we have allowed, for the most part, to pass by as the spasmodic efforts of a dying cause to sustain itself a few moments longer. There never has been the slightest foundation for the stupid fabrications that the Germans were turning traitors to their party and their principles. We know them too long—to believe, for a moment, that they were prepared to join hands with enemies of the Union and the Constitution. We are now fully prepared to vindicate their fair fame from the malignant aspersions that have been so invidiously and industriously circulated by their political foes.

To show how utterly false have been these stories, we have only to state that the German Republican Club of the County of Philadelphia has been dissolved—disbanded—ceased to exist. The President, Dr. Seidenstricker, resigned his office; stating that he could not find the American Republicans to consult with them, and they could no longer hold meetings on account of the heat and a great deal of other nonsense. This is the gentleman about whom the New York *Herald* has brawled so loudly.

The *Free Press*, the German paper purchased recently by the free nigger Fremonters, in its issue of Thursday, September 4th, admits that the Germans in Philadelphia and, Pennsylvania will vote for James Buchanan—That they are so orgainized (in other words, so honest and true in their faith), that no inroad can be made upon their strength. This will put an end to the fustian and nonsense with which a desperate faction of traitors to the Constitution have endeavored to cheat the public for several weeks past.—They might as well attempt to remove the Alleghanies as to attempt to corrupt the German freemen of Pennsylvania.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Mr. Brownson's Antipathies.—The following story has been current in Boston for many years as illustrative of the strength of Mr. O. A. Brownson's personal antipathies. During a great pressure in the money market, some eighteen years ago, Mr. B. had occasion to consult some brokers in regard to some negotiation, and was astonished at the terms demanded. Some weeks afterwards he discovered the Shylocks in the hall where he officiated on Sunday. In his discourse he was inculcating the necessity of carrying religion into all departments of life, and practising it every day in the week. Religion, he said, should not be considered a cloak of sanctity, to be put on every Sunday morning and put off on the Monday. "It should be carried into your insurance offices, into your banks, into your merchants' counting rooms, into your brokers' offices"—then glaring through his spectacles at the two brokers, he thrilled the whole assembly, by exclaiming: "Religion in a Broker's office!—religion in *Hell!*"

A Tender-Hearted Lady.—A lady sitting do wn to a dinner of roast veal, the other day, exclaimed, whilst eating: "I do think that butchers are the most cruel creatures that ever lived—these poor calves!—another piece of the shoulder, if you please, Mr. Smith."

Louis Napoleon.—Though the Paris correspondents say little on the subject, it is said to be well known in that city that Louis Napoleon is in a precarious state of health.

Russia.—Arrival of the British Minister.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7, 1856.

* * * Lord Granville's equipages, which arrived nearly a fortnight since in the Cressy, with part of his followers, were despatched forthwith to Moscow, the carriages matted and carefully covered up. The British ambassador has won beforehand the good will of the Russian commercial world by a very simple measure. His carriages and horses, though English, are to appear in Russian style, harness and equipment. All these accessories, therefore, were ordered in Russia. Both the compliment and the profit are acceptable. The ambassador, who was telegraphed as approaching on the day of the naval review, was wrongly reported in St. Petersburg to be Lord Granville. It was M. de Morny, who came through Germany, and took boat at Lubeck.

The tribute of respect which the French envoy paid to the Empress-mother—for the sake of visiting whom as he passed he himself announced that he had selected the route by which he came—is deeply felt, and much praised here by the Russians. One lady of great rank—a *Russian* Russian, remarked that she thought far more of that mode of arriving in Russia than if he had come by a sea in the finest line-of-battle ships. M. de Morney is already a great favorite. One obvious means of winning the Russian heart has certainly not been neglected by him M. de Morney's mode of living touches the very chord which most readily vibrates in Russia into good will and admiration.

One little act will show the scale on which this establishment is conducted. Every morning regularly a hundred bottles of Medoc are delivered at his door, for the use of his domestic servants till next morning. Among the vulgar in Russia, the number of a great personage's domestic servents is, in the higher and more princely sphere of life, all through the year, that guage of his social pretensions, which the fur in the collar of his shooba constitutes in a more humble station during the winter months. Lord Granville is therefore quite right to attach importance to his being attended by a hundred *valets a pied* at the coronation.

The Russians cannot conceive what ambassadors come here for, if not to spend plenty of money—and then to have considerably less than the full benefit of it. Everybody, from the isvostchik who drives you to the land-lord who lets you his house, cheats everybody else in a good-humored spirit. If the impostor is detected by you, he respects your acuteness as having beaten him; but it is all a sort of game—better luck next time. If this imposition passes good, he still respects you as being able to stand it. None are despised but those who have nothing to be cheated out of. The French ambassador is revered—venerated at this moment in St. Petersburg; and if a story which I have just heard be true, as a believe it to be, Lord Granville (who, by the way, has just this instant arrived at Cronstadt) will be held in equal veneration at Moscow. The statement is this: He has, of course, taken a house at Moscow; but he has taken it only for a month, the requisite period. Prince Dolgorouki, the Minister at War, has also taken a house at Moscow, for a month. There is not very much difference in the accommodations of the respective houses (except that Lord Granville's has no suitable ball-room;) and what do you suppose each pays? Lord Granville pays 40,000 silver roubles; Prince Dolgorouki 8,700: the one £7,000 and the other £1,200. The expenses at Moscow will indeed be what the France call fabulous—that is, too real and too enormous.

August 8, Three P. M.—Earl and Countess Granville, Sir Robert Peel, and a number of English ladies and gentlemen have just landed on the English quay in the midst of a staring mass of Russians. Lord Ward was late in getting into the boat at Cronstadt. Over the heads of the general crowd on the quay have been towering for twenty-four hours some liveried anakim, in the shape of English footmen, who must have slept there, I think. Yesterday evening I happened to pass, and they were there; late last night they were still restlessly parading, as if they expected the boat from Cronstadt, where it was known that his excellency had arrived in the afternoon. Again this morning I saw the same gigantic brigade of ambassadorial footmen. About thirty yards below the little steamer, which had brought the English ambassador over the bar of the river, lay an imperial steam-yacht, all dressed in flags in his honor. Several carriages, amongst which was one with four horses, the leader half a length in the traces beyond the wheelers, and altogether caparisoned in the national style, were in attendance. When the Earl and Countess Granville, having got into the carriage with four horses, had been whirled off to Demauth's, a carriage and pair drew up before the little landing pavilion or hut, and some of the others mounted this vehicle; while a third carriage, and then some droshkies, conveyed away the rest. A Yankee in the crowd (there are Yankees in every large crowd over the world, where anything is to be seen) remarked through his nose, "That second best chap, I reckon, is Peel; the rest is fuss and feathers."

Better and Better.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 26th ultimo, publishes the official vote of the late election held in Arkansas for governor. That paper says:

"By reference to the official vote of this State, it will be seen that the democratic majority is near *thirteen thousand!* This will do pretty well for a small State, and will cause the democracy everywhere to expect 'big things' of her next November. Just before the election took place the Eagle and Enquirer was of the opinion that the State was sure for Fillmore if Governor Conway was not re-elected by more than twenty-five hundred votes. As it is, we think she ought to give a double vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

"There is a propriety in never crowing too soon, and we would advise our opponents, who seem so delighted over the results on steamboats, railroads, &c., hereafter to wait until they hear from the 'wool-hat boys.'"

Ascent of Mount Blanc.—An interesting account appears in the London Times of an ascent of Mount Ararat by five Englishmen. The natives believed the feat to be impossible, and that the summit was guarded by Divine prohibbition. It is 17,323 feet above the sea level, and terminates in a precipitous snow-capped cone which has hitherto foiled all the attempts of explorers. Major Robert Stewart, who was one of the party, and who writes the account of it from Erzeroum, states that on reaching the top they stuck to the hilt in the snow a short double-edged sword. They also drank the health of the Queen. On this he observes "Her Majesty's name is probably the first that has been pronounced on that solemn height since it was quitted by the great patriarch of the human races, as no record or tradition exists of the ascent having ever been made before."

☞ According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, some of his abolition friends were put in great trepidation on Thursday night last, by Hon. P. S. Brooks, who, with a friend, visited Willard's Hotel, in search of Mr. Sage and Morgan, of the York delegation, whom he desired to chastise for insulting language which these gentlemen had used in connection with his name. But says the writer: "The latter gentlemen were instantly notified of the movements of Brooks, so that they would not have been taken by surprise."

An Army Missing.—The Prussian official Correspondez says: "General Chruleff, who commanded a Russian division during the siege of Savastopol, was afterwards sent to the frontiers of Persia, where he appears to have advanced too far into the hostile territory. Cut off from all communication with his countrymen, and threatened on his flank by immediate hordes of Circassians and Kurds, he found himself obliged to make a retreat across boundless wastes of the inhospitable sand steppes, and as nothing has hitherto been heard of him, great fears are entertained for the safety of the General and his whole army."

The Cunard Company are trying to "excel themselves" in steamship speed, as they are building the Scotia to beat the Persia, at present the most rapid steamer upon the ocean.

THE FAYETTEVILLE CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Principal of the DONALDSON ACADEMY, announces that the Institution will be opened on Wednesday, October 1st.

It is his wish and intention to establish a Classical School of the highest grade, adapted to the wants of this community, and worthy of patronage from abroad. The location is healthy—the buildings and grounds ample and commodious. Strict attention will be paid to the preservation of proper discipline among the students, and parents and guardians residing at a distance are assured that the Principal will use his utmost efforts to exercise a salutary control over the morals of those entrusted to his care.

In the department of Instruction, he will be assisted by one or more able and experienced teachers.

Information concerning terms of tuition and board, may be obtained by addressing

Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 28, 1856.—302-1w—52-1m. [Herald 1td—1tw

MULLETS.

100 BBLS. MULLETS, A PRIME ARTICLE, just received and for sale by
Sept. 5th, WILLARD & CURTIS.

HAY—100 bales North River HAY, a good article, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

Sir Charles Napier on Cronstadt.

Sir Charles Napier has returned to England, and has sent notes on the strength of Cronstadt to a contemporary. He writes:

If 50 sail of the line, and 50,000 men in steamers, were to attempt an attack, it might just possibly succeed, provided they did not sink ships between Menschikoff and Cronstadt, and our ships did not take ground in going in. It would be necessary for the leading ships to anchor against the batteries. Those following should go in and break the boom. If they succeeded we would probably overpower the fleet, and the steamers would land the troops on the sea wall. If we failed in breaking the boom there would be great confusion, and there is no knowing what would happen. It would also be necessary to have a strong reserve to take the place of the ships against the batteries, if they failed in silencing them, which is more than probable. If all went right, Cronstadt would be taken, and if all went wrong the fleet would be lost. No one, I think, except the Times, would have tried Cronstadt. They said it was not necessary to see how one was to get out; it was only necessary to get in. I have shown that the North Passage is double—I may say triple—holed, and four new batteries built; so that passage is sealed. There are no guns on the North Wall; but outside them are redoubts well armed. On the south side, between Risbank and the main land, there are two new batteries, which render it unassailable, and the passage up towards Peterhoff is holed also. On the ramparts there are about 120 guns, many of them pointing seaward. The carriages are not in good order. Fort Menschikoff is now fitted with platforms like a ship's decks, with 32-pounders, where the seamen are exercised in the winter. It is well-ventilated, having no guns on the sides or rear. On the shore, inside Peter the Great, there is a heavy earthen redoubt, which points to the sea. There are redoubts all over the island, and on the western part of it a new fortification is begun, right across, and between it and the town a chain of redoubts. The line wall is of small stones, like Bomarsund, which could be easily knocked down. There is a ditch, but no glacis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons, that he will be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk. R. DON WILSON.

Aug. 30, 1856.—304-3t—1-6t

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY FAILS.

New York, September 15, 1852.

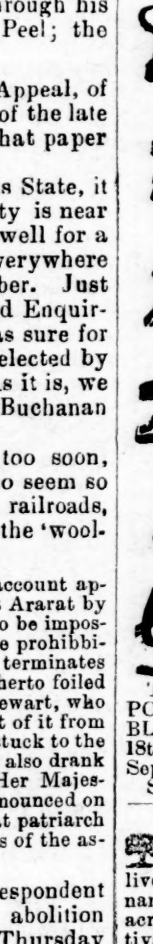
☞ This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well, indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms.—Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house: it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physicians's bills.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS Sept. 9.—1wd&w

Of all the various ills that detract from the enjoyment of human life most of them may be named to a disordered condition of the nervous system. The horrors of Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, arise in most cases from this cause. Our readers may remember, on several occasions before, we have alluded to the wonderful cures, or modifications of Fits, made by the Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, invented and prepared by *Dr. Seth H. Hance*, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. We feel fully satisfied that the Pills have cured some of the most stubborn cases of Epilepsy as well as the milder forms of Fits, such as severe Cramps, Spasms, &c.—We now record the fact, that persons will find these Pills equally efficacious in curing every form of nervous debility; no matter whether manifested in the acute and excruciating form of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, or Nervous Headache, the mysery of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the sufferings of Rheumatism or Gout, the melancholy hallucination of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally happy and certain. Persons in the country can write to the inventor, and have the medicine forwarded to them by mail. The prices are, one box, $3; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24; and sent to any part of the country, free of postage. Direct your communications to Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Sept 9th—d&w1w



CIRCUS.

THREE GREAT SHOWS IN ONE!

G. N. ELDRED, Proprietor.

Hippodrome, Animals & Circus.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SEPTEMBER 23rd, 24th and 25th.

CARD.

G. N. ELDRED

PROCLAIMS to the South that as a return for the generous patronage that has ever crowned his efforts to please, he has this season combined

THREE GREAT SHOWS!!

And engaged the wo ld renowned

Franconi Hippodrome Troupe

To appear in conjunction with his splendid

Animal Exhibition and Great Southern Circus!

CLOWNS,

SAM LONG and JOHN PETERSON.

LEADER OF THE BAND,

C. VOLANDT,

which is a sufficient guaranty for the excellence of the Music. Making in all the most complete, interesting and satisfactory entertainment ever seen under any Pavilion, and the best FIFTY CENTS SHOW ever offered to the people of the Republic.

S. HENDRICKS, Agent.

Sept. 9, 1856.—3-td

The above Company will perform at STALLINGS' DEPOT, Sept. 15th; at SMITHFIELD, Sept. 16th; at BLACK LEES STORE, Sept. 17th; at CLINTON, Sept. 18th; at WARSAW, Sept. 19th; at KENANSVILLE, Sept. 20th; LONG CREEK, Sept. 22nd.

Sept. 9, 1856.—3-1w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THAT well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection*. There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this*, as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State*, and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.

My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.

Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., Sept. 12th, 1856—2-6m

TIMMONSVILLE TOWN LOTS.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESday, the first day of October next, a number of town lots in Timmonsville, S. C., immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. This village is one of the most flourishing on the line of the Rail Road, and certainly one of the best places of trade in that part of the State; being surrounded by a densely populated cotton growing people. It is a very healthy section of country, good water and also a good provision country. The land will compare with any other pine lands for production, and sells from five to fifteen dollars per acre in the vicinity around. There is already a small school in the place, and some prominent citizens in and near it design having one of the best schools; arrangements are also making to build a church.

The Society in and around the place is of correct deportment and good moral character.

Sept. 12, 1856.—2-ts JOHN M. TIMMONS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS Executor, to the last will and testament of William T. Bourdeaux, deceased, at September term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. S. LARKINS, Executor.

September 9th, 1856 2-3t*

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHR. D. C. HULSE,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee;
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar;
45 boxes Pale and No. 1 Soap;
10 do. Pearl Starch;
10 half do. do.
For sale cheap by GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Sept. 12th

COFFEE.—20 bags RIO, very superior, for sale by
sept 9 GEO. HOUSTON.

BY NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, 10 bales North Carolina Kerseys and Plains. Sold only by
Sept. 11, 1856. HEDRICK & RYAN.

MARRIED.

In Sampson County, near Six Runs, on the 4th inst., by John Colwell, Esq., Mr. JAMES VANN, Sr., to Mrs MARY CHESNUTT, all of Sampson.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., SERENA ANN, infant daughter of H. C. & H. Hewlett, aged 3 months and 3 days.

In this town, this morning, SUSAN ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. H. and Jane E. Costin, aged 13 months and 6 days.

On Monday morning, 8th inst., on board Schr. J. J. Spencer, at quarantine, of bilious congestive fever, Capt. JOHN SHARPE, of Philadelphia, aged about 55 years.

In Duplin county, on the 28th ult., JOHN, second son of William and Rachael W. Miller, aged 7 years, 4 months and 7 days.

At Kenansville, on the 5th inst., after a brief but painful illness, JULIA, eldest daughter of Dr. & Mrs. C. W. Graham, aged 3 years, 5 months and 21 days.

Thus suddenly has death removed this lovely child, a bud of fairest promise, to another and better world. Still, to the bereaved parents, how startling the shock and how bitter the cup of separation.

But a week ago in the very exuberance of rosy health, and in all the mirthfull happiness of early childhood and objects of beauty and interest even to a stranger. How unexpected the stroke that has taken her away.

Ah! let my trembling soul be still,
While darkness veils this mortal eye. [Com.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Sept. 4.—Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hallock, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Josiah Achon, Merrill, from Rockland, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

Steamer Brothers, Lane, from Haywood, to John Banks.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

5—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

AT QUARANTINE.—Schr. J. J. Spencer, Sharpe, from Savannah, to T. C. Worth.

Sept. 5.—Schr. Sam. Bolton, Allen, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Wake, Wainwright, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Adele, Hobart, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Col. Lester, Delanoy, from Stono, S. C., to J. & D. McRae & Co. The Col. L. was bound for New York, with a cargo of live oak timber, but in the gale on the 30th ult, sprung aleak, split sails, and is badly strained; she will have to discharge cargo for repairs.

6—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Sweeny, from Providence, R. I., to Rankin & Martin.

Sept 6—Schr J H Flanner, Thompson, from Philadelphia, to J H Flanner; with mdze.

Schr Mary Powell, Church, from New London, Ct., to J & D McRae & Co.

Steamer James R Grist, Beaman, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

7—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

Steamer Henrietta, Southall, from White Hall, to master.

Steamer Southerner, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W H Allen.

8—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Sept. 8.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 10.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 10—Steamer Brothers, Beaman, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

CLEARED.

Sept. 4.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

5—Schr. Lilly, Francis, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, for Shallotte, by D. Pigott.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Sleight, for Shallotte, by D. Pigott.

Sept. 5—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

6—Schr. S. H. Pool, Rines, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

Sept. 6. Steamer Brothers, Lane, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 9.—Brig Sheet Anchor, Cunningham, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, for Fayettteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 9.—U. S. M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

10.—Brig Olive, Pettigrew, for West Indies, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and shingles.

Sept. 10—Schr. W. C. Mershon, Graham, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 18 bales sheeting, 55 bundles paper, 1,349 bbls. rosin, 1,846 do spirits turpentine.

Steamer Brothers, Beaman, for Haywood, by Jno. Banks.

11—Schr. Ben, Henderson, for New York, by Geo. Harrsss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Adele, Hobart, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, for Haywood, by George Harriss.

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,

TO ACT AS LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH! A capital of $5 only required.—No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-3m] Plaistow, N. H.

NOTICE.

WE ARE IN WANT OF MONEY—ALL PERSONS whose accounts and notes are past due, are quested to call and settle. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Sept. 8th

NEW WINTER GOODS.

5 CASES RECEIVED THIS DAY, CONTAINING French Merinoes, Mouslin DeLanes, Fancy Silks, and American Prints. For sale cheap by
Sept. 8th HEDRICK & RYAN

PORK AND BACON.

60 BBLS. MESS PORK; 25 Hhds. Prime Western Sides; 3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon. For sale by
Sept. 3, '56. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

CLARET.

CLARET! CLARET!! CLARET!!!—Cheap, cheap, cheap. J. R. RESTON,
Sept. 8th, 1856.] No. 15 Market street.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME BY NOTE OR book account are earnestly requested to call and pay up, before the first of October, as I shall at that time place all accouts in the hands of an officer, without respect of persons.
Sept. 11 1856.—5-2d—2-2w JOHN F. HERRING.

TO THE LADIES.

AN Invoice of Rich Embroidered Goods opened this day, comprising Rich Muslin and Lace Silk, Collars, Seleves and Handkerchiefs. Also, handsome Mourning Collars and Sleeves in Silk. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Sept. 11, 1856.

FROM ENGLAND.

RECEIVED per late Steamers, 1000 lbs. English Gilling Twine. HEDRICK & RYAN.
Sept. 11, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING, at the September term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of James I. Bryan, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make an early settlement, and all persons having claims against the same to hand them in duly certified, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MATILDA BRYAN, Administratrix.
Sep. 10, 1856. 4-3t-2-3t

NOTICE.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS to change the character of my business, (to take effect on the 1st October next,) I now offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, my present stock of GOODS in store. Dealers and consumers are respectfully solicited to call, as the articles on hand will be disposed of on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. GEO. HOUSTON.
Sept. 9, 1856.

TO FISHERMEN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFERS FOR SALE A NO. 1 Seine, nearly new, used but little, suitable for catching Mullets, it is 150 yards long, 20 feet in the bunt, and 7 feet at each end, double lined, corked and leaded, made of 20 cord twine. The cost in New York $178 and will be sold low for cash. MURRAY & PEACOCK.
Sept. 2, 1856.—306-1m—1-2w

Ocean Banner, Beaufort, copy 1 month and send bill as above.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING AND TINNING.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the "GIRRARD ROW," Princess street, below Front, South side, where he will receive orders and attend promptly to the execution of all work in his line, such as

REPAIRING GUNS,
TINNING AND GUTTERING HOUSES, &c.,

in which he has had a large experience in this place, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

H. N. POLLEY.
Sept. 8th, 1856 2-2w

GOOD THINGS.

JUST RECEIVED:
4 kegs best Butter;
40 bbls. Fayetteville Flour;
20 bbls. Crushed, Coffee and Brown Sugars;
20 bbls. Mess Pork;
3,000 lbs handsome N. C. Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides;
400 sacks Salt, in large and new bags.
Sept. 6th McCALEB & BUNTING.

SALT.—400 bushels TURK'S ISLAND SALT, in bags, 2 bushels each, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.—10 doz. Ames' make, for sale by
sep9] GEO. HOUSTON.

TRAY BARROWS.—3 doz. for sale by
sept 9] GEO. HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
Beef Cattle,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	28	@	32
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
Cotton, ℔ lb.	9½	@	11
Corn Meal,			
℔ bush.	00	@	80
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
Eggs, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
Feathers, ℔ lb.	40	@	45
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 50	@	7 00
Mac're., No 1	00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00	@	00 00
do. No. 3.	5 50	@	6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	4 50	@	5 00
Flour, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 75	@	8 00
Extra	7 25	@	7 50
Superfine	0 00	@	7 00
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Grain, ℔ bush.			
Corn	00	@	62½
Oats	00	@	35
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow.	85	@	90
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	3¾	@	4¼
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	1 00
N. River	70	@	75
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	00	@	1 10
do. fm store	1 35	@	1 40
Liquors, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	38	@	42
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	60
do. Apple	50	@	55
do. Peach	75	@	85
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 50
Molasses, per gallon.			
Cuba	40	@	45
Nails, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½

Naval Stores,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 80
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 80
Hard	0 00	@	1 40
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
do., in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch..do.	1 45	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	1 87½	@	3 50
do. No. 2,	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3,	0 00	@	1 05
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	39
Varnish, ℔ gal,	26	@	30
Oils, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Whale	95	@	1 10
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 50	@	1 75
Irish, do.	1 75	@	2 00
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	3 50
Provisions, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	15	@	16
Middlings	13	@	13½
Shoulders	12½	@	13
Hog round.	13½	@	14
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	12½	@	12¾
Shoulders	11	@	11½
N. C. Lard	15	@	16
West'n do.	00	@	15
Butter	24	@	26
Cheese	00	@	11½
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl.	21 00	@	22 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	14 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton			
Market.	00 00	@	00 00
Poultry.			
Chickens, live.	15	@	30
do. dead.	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, lb	00	@	00
Salt,			
Alum ℔ bush.	00	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack,			
ground.	1 10	@	1 20
do. fine.	0 00	@	2 90
Sugars, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	9	@	11½
New Orleans	0	@	0
Muscovado	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush	13½	@	14½
Clarified and			
Granulated.	11	@	13
Soap, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
Shingles, ℔ M.			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	1 75	@	2 25
Staves, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl	10 00	@	16 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'g	00 00	@	00 00
Timber, ℔ M.			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 75
do. inferior to			
ordinary.	4 00	@	6 25
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10	@	11

Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on lumber 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@15 cents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 pr ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 pr ct. prem
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	¾ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a	$ 50
Rosin and Tar, do.	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	65	a	70
Flour, do	00	a	20
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	6
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	8
Flaxseed, per bushel,	00	a	8
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	65	a	70
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	0	a	8
Rice per 100 lbs.			16
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	0 60	a	65
Lumber, per M.	7 00	a	8 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,	00		8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	00		9
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	@	1 25

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1856.

Turpentine—Since our review of Thursday last the market has ruled steady, and quotations remain without alteration—parcels having changed hands on arrival at $2 80 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard, per bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts for the week ended this morning have been light, as very little has been brought in from above tide-way, and the sales foot up only 1,765 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	250	2 80	2 80	1 40
Friday	254	2 80	2 80	1 40
Saturday	238	2 80	2 80	1 40
Monday	368	2 80	2 80	1 40
Tuesday	200	2 80	2 80	1 40
Wednesday	100	2 80	2 80	1 40
Thursday	355	$2 80	$2 80	$1 40

Spirits Turpentine—Since our last review prices have fluctuated from 38 to 39 cents per gallon—closing, however, on Wednesday at highest figure, which is an advance of 1 ct. for the week. The transactions have been larger than those of the previous week, and reach 2,246 bbls, as follows:

Friday	414 bbls. at 38a38½	cents per gallon.
Do	208 "	39 " " "
Saturday	244 "	39 " " "
Monday	200 "	39 " " "
Tuesday	1,030 "	39 " " "
Wednesday	50 "	39½ " " "
Do	100 "	38½ " " "

No sales this morning up to the time of closing our report.

Rosin—The market for Common has ruled very dull during the past week, and owing to the continued scarcity of shipping, and the advanced rates of freight, purchasers are not disposed to operate at $1 05 for large size bbls.;—we notice moderate receipts, and a good stock in first hands. The sales have been at last Thursday's quotation, and for the week reach only 3,000 bbls., viz:

Saturday......1,000 bbls. at $1 05 for large size bbls.
Tuesday.......2,000 " 1 05 " " " "

The receipts of No. 1 have been light, and very little is offering on market. We note a fair demand, and sales are easily made at quotations. Sales of only about 600 bbls. at $2 12½, $2 50, $3, $3 25 to $3 75 per bbl, according to quality. No sales in No. 2; nominal at $1 25 to $1 75.

Tar—The receipts of this article have been exceedingly light for some time past, and confined to a few scattering lots. Only one or two small lots brought in and sold at $1 50 per bbl.

Coffee.—Store rates for this article remain about the same as reported in our last. The market is fairly supplied with most descriptions, and nothing doing except in the small way. We refer to our table for prices, according to quantity and quality.

Cotton—There is a fair demand from buyers, and none arriving One small lot of low middling sold on Saturday last at 9½ cents per lb. We quote as extremes 9½ to 11 cents.

Corn Meal—Is in moderate enquiry and none arriving from the country. We advance our rates 5 cents, and quote from the granaries at 80 cents per bushel, in lots as wanted.

Empty Barrels—For Spirits Turpentine barrels the market has ruled firm throughout the week just ended, with an active demand, but owing to the limited arrivals the stock on market continues quite small, and few transactions have taken place. We quote second hand ones at $1 87½ each, at which those of *good* quality sell quick. No sales of new; held at $2.

Liquors—No change in prices; little or nothing doing. See table for store rates.

Beeswax—Is in moderate demand, and sells at 23 a 25 cts per lb., as in quantity.

Beef Cattle and Sheep.—We have no change to notice in the market for either article. Butchers have a fair stock on hand, and do not appear disposed to purchase more at present. Some few lots of Beeves brought in and sold at 5 a 5½ cents per lb. for grass fatted, as in quality. Sheep are dull at $1 50 per head.

Fish—We notice the receipt since last review of about 150 bbls. Mullets, 50 of which were taken at $6 50, and the balance at $6 25 per bbl., from wharf—closing at latter figure. See table for store rates. Mackerel is in moderate stock, and is dull at quotations in table.

Flour—The market continues to rule quite dull. The receipts for the past week have been light, but in the absence of the usual demand there is a good stock remaining in first hands. Dealers are not disposed to purchase at present prices more than what is sufficient for their immediate wants, and the figures at which it is held is too high for shipment. We notice but small transactions from store during the week of State brands at $7 for superfine, and $7 75 per bbl. for family—parcels are freely offered at above rates, and buyers offering 50 cents less. See table for quotations of other grades.

Grain—For Corn the market has ruled firm since our last, with a fair demand. There is a full stock in dealers hands, but a few cargoes would find ready sale at our quotation. None received since Thursday last;—the small parcel noted as on market was taken by a dealer at 62½ cents per bushel. We advance our store rate a shade, and quote at 70 cents per bushel, in lots to suit.——Oats—Rule about the same; no receipts. The cargo of 1,100 bushels reported in our last as on market, changed hands at 35 cents per bushel;—fair stock in store, and very little demand existing.——White Beans—No receipts, and in some demand at quotations. See table.——Peas—None received for some weeks' past, and very few if any in store; would sell readily. Our quotations in table are merely nominal.——Rice—*Clean* is in light stock, but fully sufficient for the demand, which is confined to retailers. Small sales from store at 3¾ a 4¼ cents per lb., as in quality.——Wheat—Since our last review there has been nothing done in this article. The receipts per rail road have been quite light, and only one or two small lots offering on market. There appears to be no enquiry from buyers at present, in consequence of the scarcity of shipping in port. In the absence of transactions, we quote nominally at $1 37½ a $1 40 for red, and $1 47½ a $1 50 per bushel for white—last sales being at highest figures.

Hay—The market rules dull for all descriptions, and dealers have a full stock in store. We note the receipt for the week of only 150 bales Northern, 50 of which sold on Friday at 70 cents per 100 lbs., 90 days, and the balance has gone into store. We refer to our table for last sales of Eastern make.

Lime—Has been in fair demand for a week or two past, and the stock on market has become materially reduced. A cargo of 1,050 casks received since our last, and changed hands on terms not made public—believed at $1 10 per cask. Retailing from store at $1 35 a 1 40 per cask, as in quantity.

Molasses—There is very little enquiry existing for this article at present, and the supply on market is fully sufficient. We note the receipt coastwise of 75 hhds *sugar-house*, which is held at 45 cents per gallon. See table for store prices of Cuba.

Potatoes—For *Irish* there is some demand, and few or none on market. We quote from store at $3 50 per bbl. *Sweet* are brought in sparingly, and sell from boats and carts at $1 50 a $1 75 per bushel.

Provisions—For N. C. cured Bacon we notice a decidedly dull market for the week just ended, and we reduce our quotations a shade on last week's rates. There is a fair supply in first hands, but retailers show no disposition to purchase, and there has been nothing done during the week except in the retail way, at prices a little above quotations; parcels have, however, been offering at them without finding a buyer, and they may be considered as merely nominal. See table. Western cured remains in full stock and is also very dull of sale; we learn that a few parcels have been forced upon the market and changed hands a shade lower than quotations. The week's operations have been confined to small lots from store at 11 a 11½ cents for shoulders, and 12½ a 12¾ cents per lb. for sides, according to quality. There is a fair stock of *Sugar cured* hams in store, and no sale for them; dull at 13 a 13½ cents.——Lard—The receipts of N. C. make have been exceedingly small for several week's past, and with an active demand for retailing purposes, prices have improved a shade. One or two small lots received since our last, and we note sales at 15 cents in bbls., and 16 cents per lb. in kegs Western make is also scarce, and sells from store at 15 cents in bbls ——Pork—In Northern Mess we have no change to make. There is but a limited demand, and we note a fair stock in store. Small sales for the week at $21 a $22 per bbl., as in quantity and quality.

Salt—No receipts of any description during the past week. There is a good supply of former arrivals of Liverpool ground, and the market rules dull. Last sale from wharf was at $1 10 per sack, 90 days. We quote from store, in lots to suit, at $1 20 a $1 30 per sack. *Alum* is in fair stock, and only a retail demand existing; sells from store at 50 cts. per bushel.

Shingles—Market extremely dull for both Common and Contract, and no sales to report. Quotations nominal. See table.

Timber—Very little if any has been brought in during the past week; there is barely any demand existing, as millers have a full supply on nand, and no shippers in market. Sales of a few rafts at prices ranging within quotations See table.

Freights—Owing to the scarcity of shipping in port, with a fair amount of produce offering, rates to New York and Philadelphia have gone up fully 10 cents per bbl. on naval stores, and several vessels have been taken up at the advanced rates We refer to our table for last rates paid. To Boston we hear of no vessels having been taken, and our quotations are merely nominal.

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, for the week ending 10th September, 1856.

	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	2,828	
Rosin, do	5,352	
Turpentine, do	1,500	
Pitch, do		
Tar, do		
Timber, feet		
Lumber, feet	257,000	
Sheeting, bales		
Yarn, "	6	

ALSO—Coastwise—300 cans spirits turpentine; 5 bbls. camphine; 13 bbls. flour; 3,312 bushels wheat; 15 bbls. pipes; 79 bbls. soap stone; 46 bags feathers; 110 bundles newspaper; 9 bbls. potatoes; 1 box and 18 bbls. beeswax; 6 bbls. pork; 4 rolls leather; 11 boxes mdze.; 6 empty bbls.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Flour is steady; sales at $6 87. Wheat is a little better; sales of red at $1 46 to $1 55, White $1 55 to 1 63. Corn is firm; sales of White at 57 to 62 cents, yellow 62 to 67cents.

NEW YORK, Sept, 9.—Cotton is firm sales, of 2000 bales at 11⅞ cents for Orleans middling and 11⅝ cents for Uplands do. Flour is firm, sales of 9000 bbls at 6a$6 30 for straight State, at 6 25a6 60 for good Ohio, and at 6 25a6 50 for mixed to good standard Southern. Wheat is firm, sales of 40,000 bushels at 1 63a$1 65 for Southern white, and $1 66 for Western white. Corn is firm, sales of 42,000 bushels at 67½ cents for Southern mixed. Pork is improving, sales of 350 bbls at $19 62½ for Mess. Beef is firm, sales of 400 bbls at 8 50a $11 for re-packed Chicago Lard is firm, sales of 3 0 bbls at 13½ cents. Whiskey is firm, sales of 400 bbls at 34 cents for Ohio. Coffee is firm, sales of 800 bags at 11¾ cents for Rio.—Sugar has advanced, sales of 1600 hhds. Linseed Oil is firm, sales of 32,000 gallons at 1a1 03. Turpentine is firm, sales of 300 bbls. Rosin is improving, sales of 2000 bbls at 1 65a $1 70 for Wilmington. Rice is dull, sales of 100 trcs 4¾ cents. Freights are heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—The Arabia's advices from the United States had no effect upon the market and prices are unchanged in every respect with a moderate demand. Sales during the past three days 20,000 bales, including 2,500 bales for export.

Breadstuffs.—Prices generally are stiffer, but quotally higher. Flour is a trifle higher. Wheat, red, 7sa9s 6da 1ls. Straight Baltimore and Philadelphia flour 30s.a 33s; good Ohio 33s. a34s. Corn, white, 34s.a35s; yellow and mixed 33s 6d.a34s. The weather is unsettled.

Another circular says the transactions in corn have been small, but prices are firm at an advance of 6d.

Provisions.—The market is unchanged with a limited demand as previous rates. Lard is firm with but small transactions. Beef is unchanged with a limited business at previous rates. Pork is unchanged—moderate demand.

Money Market.—The money market is unchanged. Consols for money are quoted at 95¼ a 95½.

The Manchester markets is unchanged.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DETERMINED ON closing their business in this place, on the first of next October, offer for sale their entire stock of Groceries, &c., low for cash. All orders for goods must be accompanied with the money, otherwise they will not receive attention.

The STORE-HOUSE they now occupy, is for lease for a term of three years, from the first of October, 1856.

All persons indebted to them by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against them, will present the same for payment. HEYER & VonGLAHN.

August 2nd, 1856 281-tf—49-tf

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots,

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA, (Culpeper Co.) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. The most ample security will be given for the *faithful performance* of contracts and promises.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina Co., Va.,
Or to H. W. FOY, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

June 23rd, 1856 247

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WE WILL OPEN OUR NEW STORE ON Market Street about the 15th of September, with an entirely new stock of HATS and CAPS, being manufactured under the personal supervision of one of our Firm, who is now devoting his time to the selection of such Goods and Material as are best suited to this Market. Our superior advantages for procuring these Goods, enable us to sell them here at *New York Wholesale Prices*. Our Stock this Fall will be more complete than ever before, embracing every variety of Silk, Fur, Napped and Wool Hats, Cloth, Silk, Plush, and Glazed Caps, &c., &c. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. SHEPARD & MYERS

Aug. 22, 1856 —tf [Commercial copy.

NEW BOOKS:

ELLEN PERCY, by G. W. M Reynolds.
Montague, or, The Rejected Suitor
Duke of Machmont, or The Ruined Gambler.
Masks and Faces, by J. F. Smith, author of Woman and her Master, Fred Vernon, &c.
The Struggle for Life, or Claude and the Skeleton Horseman.
Female Life in New York City.
Kate Coventry, from Littell's Living Age.
Zadee, a Romance, from the same.
Retribution, by Mrs E. D. E. N. Southworth.
"Saratoga," a Story of 1787.
A Hunter's Life among Lions, Elephants and other Wild Animals of South Africa
The Banished Son, by Caroline Lee Hentz.
Memorials of His Times by Henry Cockburn.
Bernard Lile, and Historical Romance; embracing the periods of the Texas Revolution and the Mexican War, by Jere Clemens.
The White Chief, a legend of North Mexico, by Capt. Mayne Reid.

Call and see them, they are just from Press and for sale at WHITAKER'S.

Aug. 25th.

NEW CUSTOMERS.

THE Subscribers are very much obliged to their NEW CUSTOMERS who have opened Pass Books with them, and as a goodly number of the old merchants are about to retire from business, we will embrace this opportunity of saying to those who may feel disposed to patronize our house, that we keep constantly on hand a variety of Groceries and Provisions, and are at all times prepared to furnish families with articles in this line. We request our customers to return any article that does not give satisfaction. We also attend to the furnishing of Hands with Provisions.

Sept. 1, 1856. McCALEB & BUNTING.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. D. C. Hulse:
50 bags. Rio and Laguayra Coffee;
25 bbls. Clarified Sugars;
3 hhds. P. R. Sugars;
25 boxes Soaps, extra;
25 " Adamantine Candles;
10 bbls. N. O. Syrup;
30 " Mess Pork;
7 hhds. Western Sides;
5 " " Shoulders.
For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Sept. 6, 1856.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

20 BBLS. Weldon Mills Flour; 20 Half Bbls. do. do., (a very superior article,) daily expected. For sale by
Sept. 5, '56. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1856.

The Flood on the Cape Fear and Deep River.--The Navigation Company and its Works.

A letter from Col. Murchison, President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, informs James Cassidey, Esq, one of the Wilmington directors of that Company, that the lower slope of the dam of Silver Run has been carried away by the late or present flood, and also a quantity of timber intended for the slope of the dam at Red Rock. This is the amount of the damage so far ascertained, though the full amount cannot be known until the falling of the waters.

We are tired of alluding to this work, because, unfortunately things keep on so much in their old track that we have long ceased to look for any thing from it but delay and disaster. Can not a drop of rain fall or a few feet of rise take place in the water courses, but we must have some portion of these works drifting down to Wilmington? We never experience a rise in the river but this is the case, and the worst of it is that the defect is in the works themselves, in their insecurity and bad construction --about the plans we can say nothing. In fact it may be as well to say nothing about the affair or any part of it, still we cannot help thinking that things ought not to be so, or if they are so and cannot be otherwise, the attempt had better be abandoned at once as a failure. As things go on and have gone it *is* a failure. Now, in regard to this Silver Run Dam,--it was finished, the banks did not give way, nothing unusual struck against it, but the whole difficulty was that a few feet more water than usual passed over it, and it floated off. Does any one suppose that a navigation can be secured or kept up in that way, or that all the money in the world will do any good, when after long years and innumerable reports it is impossible to point to anything and say,--This is *done*--this will stand. And the difficulty appears to be with the works themselves, with the execution of them--*they* give way--not the banks.

Now look at the works at Lockville. The contract for the lock, etc., at that point is taken by Messrs. Kirksey & Co., to be finished in December. The superintendent at that point says it would require at least eighty hands to finish it by the stipulated time, yet there are not more than an average of thirty employed there by the contractors, and there are neither masons, materials, nor tools, and apparently no prospect of these being supplied. A stipulation in their contract gives to the President the right to put sufficient force on to complete the work at the contract time, in case the contractors fail to do so. No sort of action has been taken by the President up to the latest dates, and so things creep along, and the funds of the company *ooze* out from day to day, and from month to month, and from year to year. Of Messrs. Kirksey & Co. we know nothing but the name, and merely allude to the matter as a specimen of the dawdling procrastination which has reduced the company to a typhoid condition. The private stockholders and the State could bear with increased expense--they could come up to the scratch to do what might remain to be done, if they could feel that any thing had been done--if they could put their finger upon any thing and say "This will stand."

Perhaps it may be thought that we are carping and unreasonable. But are we? Ought not something to be done and seen into? Is not every body tired? Who really looks forward to any completion at any time, or any solidity in any thing? First it is one thing goes. The next flood it is something else, but always something. Now, we do not charge upon this person or that one, but we must insist that the public ought fully to know how things are. The Legislature may, and, we suppose will, be asked for assistance. Can it be expected without some better showing in the past, or better guarantees for the future than have been vouchsafed to the public? It can not, and it ought not. A proper regard for the interests of the State requires that a proper understanding should first be arrived at, and things be put upon some assured basis.

From the Daily Journal of Saturday.

THE SIXTH VOLUME.

We enter to-day upon the sixth volume of the *Daily Journal*. In 1851 we commenced the publication of a daily paper in Wilmington, as an experiment, and if that experiment has not resulted in any very heavy pecuniary recompense to the projectors, it has at least been successful in establishing the daily press as a fixed institution in this community. If it has not yet attained all the expansion and usefulness that we could desire, we cannot but think that it has been of benefit to the commercial and other interests of the town, and a great convenience to the citizens and those connected with them by business or other relations.

At the outset we relied upon the liberal and enterprising spirit of the people of Wilmington, feeling assured that they would appreciate and sustain the progressive movement which we had initiated; and now that five years have elapsed, we can say that nothing has occurred calculated to weaken that assurance. Throughout the excitements that have swept over us, we have kept the even tenor of that way on which we set out, and if our growth has not always been as rapid as we could have desired, our course has, at least been steadily forward, and we enter now, upon the sixth volume with a larger list of subscribers than we have ever before counted. That we have been without our crosses and troubles we do not pretend to say--but who has escaped? That all our readers liked all that we published or said, we were never foolish enough to suppose or expect. We only hoped that to us would be accorded the credit which we felt to be our due--that which accompanies honesty and purity of motive, and a faithful and devoted advocacy of all that in our opinion could tend to promote the best and most permanent interests of the section to which we belong and the town in which we reside.

It is scarcely necessary--perhaps hardly proper for us in this connection to refer at any length to political matters in connection with our own course. No one who has taken or may hereafter take the *Journal* has done so or will do so under any misapprehension. It always has been, is now, and will continue to be while under our control a Southern, States-Rights Democratic paper, devoted to the Union of the States and the equality of the States, willing and anxious to do all that can be done to secure the perpetuity of a Constitutional Union. Not willing to do any thing to perpetuate any Union one hour after the constitution ceases to extend its Ægis over all--for equality *in* the Union, but for equality in or out of the Union. We fully and honestly believe that the best, most reliable and only practicable way to secure our constitutional rights and thus perpetuate our constitutional Union is by the firm and unbroken attitude of the South. The South is Democratic--her friends at the North are mainly Democratic--an efficient Union can only be effected upon the Democratic party as a nucleus, and in support of the Democratic national candidates opposed to Northern sectionalism. Such is our position, and such the position we shall endeavour to enforce by every fair argument we can bring to bear in the present presidential canvass.

But in politics we shall never merge our position as a commercial newspaper. To all that can interest or benefit our subscribers our attention shall be steadily directed, and our best abilities employed to make a valuable and interesting *Daily Journal*. In the language of commercial advertisements, we ask from our friends and the public in general a continuance and increase of that patronage heretofore so liberally extended to us, pledging ourselves to do all in our power to merit it. We are prepared to receive new subscribers, insert advertisements daily or weekly, execute job work in a superior manner, and last, but by no means least, we are very much prepared to give receipts for all the monies that those endebted to us, can make convenient to pay. Strange as it may seem, we like to get money, especially when we want it as much as we do now, and that is very much. Let us suggest that the present is a very appropriate time for settling, and with a thoughtfulness and consideration for which we know the public will give us credit, we have had our books posted up so as to afford every convenience for those wishing to discharge that pleasing duty.

P. S.--We have just received notice of the arrival of the Schooner Samuel Bolton, from New York, bringing us a large and handsome assortment of new and fashionable job type, which, with the variety already in our office will enable us to do any work in a style that cannot be surpassed North or South. We keep constantly on hand a full stock of every description of papers,--Cap, Letter Sheet, Post, white and colored, suitable for blanks of any kind, circulars, tickets, &c.; also, Cards of all sizes; all which we buy at wholesale, direct from the manufacturers or their agents. The Fall trade will shortly be opening and we make this announcement for public information.

The National Intelligencer.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday contains an article headed "A Few words to our Readers," in which it proceeds at some length to "define its position" in the present canvass, that being one of perfect neutrality under existing circumstances. It says that it has been and still is devoted to the Whig party and its principles, but that party has no candidates in the field. In speaking of its present position and past course, it says:

"But, supposing the Whig party had been wholly blotted out from the sphere of American politics, towards what party could we have been attracted by an elective affinity which would have made it easy for us to merge our political identity in that of another body? Was it the *Democratic?* To that party we have been antagonistic on principles of a fundamental character, which, if they do not all survive in their pristine vigor, are yet sufficient in our estimation to make their admission a matter of toleration under protest rather than of swift and eager acceptance. Was it the *American?* We could never approve the agencies, and, so far as we can learn them, the objects of that "Order," which, besides, was not the more commended to our regard by the part it played in breaking down the Whig party. Was it then the *Republican?* Surely, with our known antagonism to all sectional agitation, we cannot be presumed to regard with less disfavor the bitter fruits of those unhappy dissensions, the seeds of which we sought to destroy when first they were sown anew by the Democratic party two years ago. In fine, whichever way we turn, we find in each and all of these organizations more that repulses than attracts.

And, as the peculiar principles of none of these three great parties have seemed to be such as should extort from us a *ready* assent and a *full* adhesion, so the constituents which enter into their composition and the candidates by which they are represented have none of them presented such a superiority of claim upon our regard as to make the choice among them a matter of easy solution.

With the Democratic party we can be presumed to have but little sympathy; and, while conceding to Mr. Buchanan the private virtues which adorn his character as a man and the high administrative ability of which he has given proof in almost every department of the public service, we are yet at some loss to know whether it is *he* that has changed, or *we* that are expected to do so now, that to some it seems so easy a thing for us to rush with ardor to the support of a gentleman whose political opinions have for so many years been the antipodes of our own.

And in like manner we may say of the "American" party--composed as it is partly of those who were formerly Whigs and partly of those who have been Democrats--that neither in the homogeneity of its elements any more than in the wisdom and expediency of its proposed objects, so far as they conflict with Whig principles, has it been able to conciliate our confidence. For Mr. Fillmore, personally, we have all possible respect, and we have too often spoken in sincere praise and admiration of the manner in which he has already filled the Presidential chair, as well as of his high competency for that exalted station, to be now suspected of any disposition to detract aught from his well-earned fame. But we cannot forget that Mr. Fillmore was a *Whig* when he before conducted the Government with such signal ability; that he was surrounded by Whig advisers and was guided in his Administration by Whig principles. Now, when he has become the candidate, as he himself announces, of "another party," and has disclaimed the name and associations he but so recently maintained, displacing them by those of a so called "American Order," we cannot so clearly see that, with our unchanged opinions in favor of Whig principles and Whig men, we are warranted in expecting at his hands the same course under the maxims he now espouses as under those which formerly regulated his administration and crowned it with such brilliant success."

It adds its disapproval of the Republican candidates and movements.

Of course we disagree with the Intelligencer on many points, especially dissenting from its charge upon the Democratic party of having sown the seeds of dissension two years ago; but its position in the past, as a leading political organ, gives some importance to its present declarations, and causes its future course to be somewhat speculated upon. It is under this view of the case that we publish the above extracts.

THE LATE STORM--THE FLOODS.--We continue to notice in our exchanges accounts of the damage done by the severe wind and rain storm of last Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night. The Charlotte Whig of the 3d says that much damage is done to the river and creek bottoms, and both railroads have been affected by it, the trains not being able to pass through on the Charlotte and South Carolina Road; and on the North Carolina Road the freight train did not arrive yesterday (2d.)

Throughout Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, the rains and the winds have done considerable damage. The crops have been flooded in many of the low lands, and stripped or prostrated on the ridges.

We regret to learn that the corn lands on the Cape Fear, especially in Bladen county, have sustained very great damage from the floods, in many places the heaviest and best river-land corn having been ruined by the water. This is so much the worse, as owing to the protracted drought the main dependence for a corn crop was on the bottom lands, the ridges having been comparatively burned up. We trust that things may turn out better than is at present looked for, but we fear for the worst.

☞ There was almost a Last Island affair down at the mouth of our river during the heavy blow of Sunday night and Monday. But a small margin of bare sand was left between the raging swell of the ocean and the buildings erected for the residence of the persons engaged upon the works at Zeke's Island. The "oldest inhabitant" having been hunted up, and questioned on the subject, knew of nothing like it within his recollection. The view of the ocean roaring over the sandy beach, tumbling in and breaking into snow-white foam, was grand but terrific, especially to those occupying the small patch of sand which alone remained visible to represent Zeke's Island. The works stood the test perfectly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.--We have on hand several communications, to which we have been unable, so far, to pay the proper attention. We will give them an early examination. We trust that the writers will excuse the unavoidable delay.

☞ The Charleston Board of Health report four deaths in that city from yellow fever during the 24 hours ending 10 o'clock Wednesday evening.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.--The Board of Health report three deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending 10 P. M. on Thursday.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.
One Week Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.--The steamer Persia arrived here this morning at 1 o'clock with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 23rd inst.

The Persia passed the Arabia on Saturday afternoon 300 miles from Liverpool.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Philadelphia, arrived out on the 20th.

There is very little political news by this arrival.

ENGLAND.--Parliament was further prorogued to the 13th of November. D'Israeli's leadership was becoming distasteful to his followers.

The London Times editorially approves of Mr. Marcy's reasoning on the subject of privateering.

The Queen of Oude, the mother of the deposed monarch, was in England complaining of the action of the East India Company.

FRANCE.--Napoleon was at Brantz, and, according to report, is urging the claims of Prince Pierre Bonaparte to the throne of the Danubian Kingdom, and considering what title to bestow on the American descendants of Prince Jerome.

The harvest in most sections of France is considered fully an average.

The government of Holland has refused assent to the principles of arbitration before a resort to arms recommended by the Paris Congress.

ITALY.--A doubtful report was in circulation that France and England have addressed an ultimatum to the King of Naples, and in the event of a refusal to comply with the demands the representatives of the two powers would immediately quit Naples. The King, it was reported, consented to some of the required concessions, but not to a satisfactory extent. A report had also spread that the King intended to abdicate in favor of the more liberal Prince of Calabria.

RUSSIA.--The Russians announce that they will give up Kars to Ismael Reni and Rilia within the stipulated eight months.

MISCELLANEOUS.--The weather in England was unsettled, and the harvest in Spain, Portugal and the South of France was unpromising, and crops deficient.

A desperate engagement is reported between the crew of the Prussian ship of war and the Algerine pirates, on the coast of Morocco. Eight of the former were killed and twenty wounded. Prince Adelbert was wounded.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.--We have still later advices from Kansas, from which we learn that General Lane was entrenching himself at Lawrence, with two thousand men under his command. Many of the latter, however, are represented as complaining bitterly for the want of provisions.

To obtain a supply Gen. Lane had sent a party of twenty to Leavenworth City. They were, however, recognized by the Pro-slavery men, and taken prisoners.

The rumor, previously circulated, that Gen. Atchison was in command of the Missourians, turns out to have been erroneous. They were a few miles south of Westport, and under the command of Col. Doniphan.

Gen. Richardson acted as second in command.

Orders had been issued by Mr. Woodson, the acting Governor, for Doniphan and Richardson to dispose of their forces in such a manner as to make certain the capture of Lane and party, in case they should be compelled to retreat, which it was believed the want of proper nourishment would force them to do.

In any event, an engagement between the opposing parties was looked for daily

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.--Kansas dates to the 29th of August have been received here. Fifteen hundred men, under Atchison, had made preparation to attack Lawrence on the 1st of Sept. The Free State forces stationed there number from 1,500 to 2,000 men.

Rumored Battle and Loss of Life in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5th.--Advices from Kansas state that a battle was fought on the morning of the 30th of August, at Ossawatomie, between three hundred pro-slavery troops under Captain Reed, and about the same number of free-soilers, when the free-soilers were routed with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Mr. Brown (of the Herald of Freedom) and his son are both reported killed. Five pro slavery men were wounded. All the provisions and ammunition were carried away from Ossawatomie and the town burnt.

Gov. Geary arrived here to-day and proceeds immediately to Kansas.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.--Further accounts of the affair at Ossawatomie say that there were two hundred men on each side. The abolitionists fired first, which the Southerners returned, and then charged, killing Mr. Brown and his son and some thirty others. The abolitionists attempted to swim the river in their retreat, and a number were drowned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.--Advices from Kansas via Nebraska report the Iowa road closed by a band of armed Missourians under the command of Gen. Richardson. A party of one hundred and fifty emigrants, near Nebraska city, had been prevented from entering Kansas, and were expected to force their passage in a few days.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5, P. M.--Private advices up to Tuesday last say that every Free-State man had been driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, all their property having been destroyed or confiscated.

Mr. Phillips, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, and his brother, are among the killed. Their property was also burnt. It is said that Phillips fired from his house and killed the pro slavery men. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day, destitute.

California Troubles--Central America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5th.--The purport of the instructions sent by the President to California is a mere matter of conjecture, their contents being carefully concealed at the Department of State. They, however relate more particularly to the army.

New instructions will soon be issued to the Governor and Commanding General in Kansas.

Official advices have just been received from Mr. Dallas which give repeated assurances that a treaty relative to Central America is progressing with every prospect of a satisfactory adjustment.

The Yellow Fever at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5--No new cases of yellow fever have been reported at Governor's Island since yesterday, and no deaths. All the cases previously reported are convalescing rapidly. One new case of fever is reported to-day at Gowamus, Brooklyn. There was one death at Fort Hamilton this morning and there have been three new cases there since the last report; also, one new case of mild type at the military hospital. The disease is declining.

Mass Meeting in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.--The "Enquirer" has a letter dated Tippecanoe, 3d inst., stating that the democrats held a mass meeting there on that day, attended by over 40,000 persons. Messrs. Breckinridge, Douglass, Cass, John Van Buren, and Preston, were among the orators. The meeting is represented as having been very enthusiastic.

Arrest of C. K. Garrison.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.--C. K. Garrison, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, and recently agent of the Nicaragua Transit Campany in that city, has been arrested here and held to bail in the sum of $150,000, on a charge of having committed extensive frauds on said company.

Fall of the Broadway Theatre.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.--A portion of the rear wall of the Broadway Theatre fell out this morning in consequence of the excavation in progress on the adjoining lot. Much scenery was injured. Fears are entertained that the remaining parts of the building will also fall.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Sept. 4.--A large democratic State convention was held here to-day. Presidential electors were chosen, John S. Wells was nominated by acclamation for Governor, and Mark Noble for Canal Commissioner. The convention was very enthusiastic.

Extract of a Speech of Hon. James C. Jones, of Tennessee.

DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, AUGUST 9, 1856.

Mr. President, pending the question as to who should be the candidate of the Democratic party, I expressed my opinions freely, and said to some gentlemen now in my presence, that I had understood (I had not investigated it) Mr. Buchanan had failed to do Mr. Clay justice, and, unless that question were cleared up, I would never vote for Mr. James Buchanan, though he might be nominated by a thousand conventions. I repeat to-day, that if I believed Mr. Buchanan had originated, or even circulated, or given countenance to that old vile calumny, I would not vote for him. It was on that account, not having investigated it, that I said to the friends of Mr. Buchanan, "If you nominate him, I do not think I can vote for him. I will certainly not vote for him unless I can be satisfied on that question." It was on that ground, in part, that I preferred the Senator from Illinois. I am glad he is not in his seat. I preferred that he should be nominated. Why, sir, did I prefer him? Because I had seen him here standing up, day and night, vindicating the rights of my constituents. I had seen him standing here, as Leonidas at Thermopylæ, to vindicate and maintain the interests and honor of the people of the South. I had seen the arrows in showers hurled at him, and I had seen him bare his proud bosom to the storm in vindication of our rights. I now predict that the time will come when passion and prejudice shall sleep, when the South will do honor to Stephen A. Douglas. [Applause in the galleries.] I predict that the time will come when a returning sense of justice will rally around his standard, or if not around his standard, at least around his name and memory, to say, "There was a man who dared to die for others." Who has received so much of slander and calumny, and detraction, as Stephen A. Douglas? And for what? In the name of all that is grateful on the part of the South, I conjure them--hate him, despise him as you may for other things--do him justice for the noble, manly, gallant, fearless, undying devotion which he has manifested in defence of the rights and honor of the South. I preferred him on that account.

But, sir, to return to Mr. Buchanan and this charge of bargain and corruption. I repeat I have examined this question faithfully, thoroughly and honestly, and I say here that I will make the record so plain in my judgment that no fair man will ever controvert it. I repeat, that if I believe he was guilty of any participation in that calumny, I would never, never support him. I have seen it said in some newspaper that the very bones of the sage of Ashland would move in their dull cold resting place at the idea of Whigs like me voting for Mr. Buchanan. Well, sir, if all that ever was said by Andrew Jackson Donelson was contrasted with what Mr. Buchanan said against Mr. Clay, and if the bones would move at the name of Buchanan, the spirit itself would burst its cerements and rise in judgment against those who are ready to elevate to power and place Andrew Jackson Donelson. I have the records here about that bargain, intrigue, and corruption charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvanian newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was then a member of the House of Representatives. With his wonted boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

But afterwards it was renewed by General Jackson, or an intimation made, that the bargain had been proposed to him by a distinguished member of Congress, and it was said that Mr. Buchanan was that member of Congress. As soon as the charge was made, Mr. Buchanan published a letter in reply to General Jackson, in which he says: "It is not so; I never approached you to make any corrupt bargain. I never was authorized by Mr. Clay or his friends to approach you." There was the result of that publication.

I hold in my hand a book, and it is a very important book, written in 1831, a few years after these things transpired. And by whom was it written? By one of the most gifted and talented men in this nation --George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. Mr. Prentice was the confidential friend of Mr. Clay, and his biographer. When the facts were fresh before the country--when they were fresh in the public mind--what did Mr. Prentice say in his biography? A thing that is to live after Mr. Clay, and Mr. Prentice, and all, all of us are consigned to the final resting-place of our fathers, as the solemn record--the history of the life and character of the most illustrious statesman that ever lived. What does he say? Let us read. Mr. Prentice says:

"Not satisfied with private hints and declarations, Mr. Clay's distinguished accuser (General Jackson) finally stated, in a public letter, that overtures of a bargain had been made to him, during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, by the friends of Mr. Clay. With his usual promptitude of character, Mr. Clay demanded through whom those overtures had been made. In reply, General Jackson soon gave up the name of Mr. James Buchanan, one of his own personal and political friends. Mr. Buchanan, however, was an honorable man, and hesitated not to say, publicly, that he had never made to General Jackson the overtures in question of any that bore the least resemblance to them."

Now, if you are trying Mr. Buchanan before an impartial tribunal, I ask you, would you not hold that to be testimony--at least prima facie? Here is Mr. Prentice, an eminent man, a man of superior talents, the warm personal and political friend of Mr. Clay, his biographer, who a few years after the transaction says Mr. Buchanan, like an honorable man as he was, came out promptly and denied the whole thing. Yet you tell me I ought not to vote for Mr. Buchanan because of the charge of bargain.

I am not done, sir, with this charge. Allow me to read you a letter, dated Lancaster, August 27, 1827, only two years after his charge.

"MY DEAR SIR:--Yours of the 9th instant came to hand last night. The one by Mr. A. I received a few days since by private hand, from the county of Harlan. With your letter of the 9th, Mr. Buchanan's response to the hero was received. This answer is well put together. As they say in Connecticut, 'there is a great deal of good reading' in Buck's reply. It is modest and genteel, yet strong and *conclusive*. I am truly delighted with the manner in which B. has acquitted himself. I really feared and believed he was placed in such a dilemma by the General, that he could not extricate himself with any sort of credit. But he has come forth victoriously. I am greatly gratified with the result, and must believe it will have a happy effect upon the presidential election. It is impossible it should turn out otherwise. Virginia, after this, will not--cannot support the General. I never had the least hope of Virginia until now.

"I presume Buck's reply supercedes the necessity of any reference to the conversation in my room. I am glad of it."

Who do you suppose wrote that letter? Robert P. Letcher, the warm personal and political friend of Mr. Clay; a man who enjoyed his confidence to an extent equal to any man in the Union. When the facts were all fresh before him, Mr. Letcher wrote that letter, in which he says Mr. Buchanan has come out, and is fully acquitted. Now, I ask you--I ask any honest man--to tell me how you can resist the testimony of two such devoted personal intimate friends of Mr. Clay as Mr. Prentice and Mr. Letcher, given at the time these things were being investigated? Is that not enough to satisfy the *gourmand* appetite of calumny? But I do not rest it there. I have more than that. I want to show what Mr. Clay says; and if you will not believe him now, you would not believe him though he should rise from the dead. What does he, the only man who had a personal interest in the matter, say? Here is a letter addressed to Mr. Francis Brooke:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1827.

"MY DEAR SIR: I received your obliging favor from Waynesborough. I should be very glad if I could participate with you and Mr. Southard in the pleasure and benefit of the springs. My health is, however, not bad.

"I hope you are not mistaken in the good effect of my Lexington speech. Mr. Buchanan has presented his communication to the public; and, although he evidently labors throughout the whole of it to spare and cover General Jackson, he fails in every essential particular to sustain the General. *Indeed, I could not desire a stronger statement from Mr. Buchanan.* The tables are completely turned upon the General. Instead of any intrigues on my part and that of my friends, they were altogether on the side of General Jackson and his friends. But I will leave the statement to your own reflections. I directed a copy to be enclosed yesterday to Mr. Southard. It must confirm any good impression produced by my speech.

"Tell Mr. Southard that his children are much better, and that he need not entertain any fear about them.

"With my best wishes that you may both realize much benefit from the mineral waters."

There is a letter of Mr. Clay, in which he says he could not desire a fuller response from Mr. Buchanan than he had received. If Mr. Clay was himself satisfied--if his friends at the time were satisfied--I ask any man to tell me who shall complain now, when twenty-five or thirty years have passed by? Two years after the occurrence, and after Mr. Buchanan had spoken out publicly, Mr. Clay proclaims to his friends that it was all that he could desire or expect from him.

Mr. President, I submit whether there can be any fairness in pursuing Mr. Buchanan with that charge? I have produced this testimony, not for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Buchanan--I care nothing about that--but for the purpose of vindicating myself for the vote which I shall give in November next. Unless my mind changes between this and that time, I shall assuredly vote for him, unless I shall believe that Mr. Fillmore, or somebody else, stands a better chance to defeat the Black Republican party than he does. I mean to give this evidence as a vindication of my vote.

Interview of the Kansas Committee with President Pierce--Opinions of the President, &c.

The deputation of free Statemen that lately waited upon President Pierce, in relation to affairs in Kansas, have made a report of their mission to the National Kansas committee. They give the following as a summary of results:

The opinions expressed by the Executive are substantially as follows:

While government has been exhausting its constitutional powers (which are limited) to maintain order, Kansas Aid Societies have been actively stirring up rebellion. A factious spirit among the people of Kansas respecting institutions which they need not have concerned themselves about, and which would have all come right in time, originated the troubles. From the nature, habits and education of the border men, it was natural to find them excited by such an agitation. At this crisis, the North, instead of sending in armed men, who went about boasting of their ability to protect themselves, should have sent in order-loving and law-abiding citizens; should have sent in peace-seeking men, who would have promoted concord by moral agencies--by Bibles rather than by Sharpe's rifles. Such a course would have strengthened the hands of the President, instead of tying them, as they have been. The sufferings of the settlers are, therefore, of their own seeking, and the legitimate fruits of that gunpowder bible preaching which they and their supporters at the North have advocated. Each side is doubtless to blame. Inflammatory appeals are circulated both South and North, and reports false or exaggerated put forth by heated partisans to stir up sectional strife. If each party would get rid of about a hundred of their designing and restless leaders, agitation would cease, and a speedy end be put to the disorders.

The interposition of the Executive is claimed by both sides, each party urging against the other exactly the same charges. At this distance from the scene of strife, the President cannot determine between them. His action must be guided by official reports. Gen. Smith communicates a very different condition of things from the exaggerated statements which have gone abroad. No apprehension of an armed invasion need be apprehended. But, should it happen, the whole power of the government will be exerted to repel it, *come from whatever source it may*. The army in Kansas is not there to prevent or correct outrages unless they amount to invasion or insurrection. The civil power alone is competent to this. Application should be made there. Gen. Smith had no power to redress the wrongs of Mr. Strawn. He applied to the wrong quarter. He should have gone to the courts. As to granting him an escort, "Gen. Smith thought if Mr. Strawn was smart enough to find his way safely to him without one, he ought to be able to find his way back!" The courts are open to all classes of citizens, without distinction. No *authentic* information has ever reached the Executive of an individual who has sought a redress of wrongs at the hands of the civil power in Kansas and failed to obtain it. If one such case had been presented, he would at once have removed the offending official. If the majority of the people in Kansas had wanted peace and quiet they could have had it. The way to get it was for the settlers among themselves to frown down all agitation growing out of differences of opinion as to local institutions.

The Executive had always felt solicitous about the Territory, and had exerted his constitutional powers to their full extent to preserve order. The affair at Lawrence had given him great anxiety, and he at that time telegraphed both to Col. Sumner and Gov. Shannon, besides sending a special messenger. (Here the President produced copies of his telegraphic despatches, which, we believe, were made public at the time.) The outrages at Lawrence were not done by authority. The President admits that mistakes have been made, as is evident by his removal of Shannon. But an impartial man has now gone there, who will see justice done to both parties. If he should catch either party in acts of violence they shall be hung up on the spot. *The civil power of the Territory must be maintained!*

The committee further report that the President assured them that there would be no change in the policy pursued towards the territory.

Mr. Fillmore on Secret Societies.

At the request of an Alabama correspondent, we present some facts showing the violent opposition of Mr. Fillmore on Free Masonry, upon the distinct ground of his antagonism to all secret societies, lest they be led into interference in political matters. No more forcible speeches against secret political associations can anywhere be produced than those delivered in Buffalo by Mr. Fillmore, when a candidate of the anti-Masonic party in 1828. He then subscribed to the following setiments:

3. "The institution (Masonry) is at war with the spirit of our free government, hostile to all equality of rights and an impassable barrier to the administration of justice."

4. "The equality of rights which the Constitution expressly guarantees cannot exist while a secret society shelters its members, and the ascendency of law and good order cannot be maintained in the community while an extensive and influential body of men claim and exercise the power of imposing and enforcing obligations which must soon come into direct collision with the laws and duties of society."

5. "It is in vain to temporize and palter with our duty. If we wish to destroy the baneful influence of Masonry (secret societies) we must withhold our votes from those who support it. We frankly acknowledge that in some cases personal and political friendships render this duty painful and difficult to perform; but as honest and faithful citizens we are bound to sacrifice our predilections for individuals to the safety and success of the important principles we have espoused, and why should we startle at a measure in defence of our rights, which our opponents have successfully used to usurp them? They are bound by oath 'to vote for a brother before any person of equal qualifications,' and 'to support his military and political preferment in opposition to another.' Is it not necessary in self-defence to resist this alarming conspiracy? Can we shut our eyes to the fact that ambitious and designing men have attached themselves to this institution to obtain that preferment of which they were undeserving? When it shall become well established that Masonry (secret societies) has ceased to afford its votaries superior advantages for political objects, the great inducement that now sustains the institution will be lost."

Such is the strong language employed by Mr. Fillmore in attacking the charitable and benevolent institution of Masonry--and, with a most extraordinary inconsistency, this same Mr. Fillmore is now the member of a secret *political* society, regularly inducted under the auspices of a dark lantern, and presents himself to the American people as the candidate of that party for the Presidency. We say nothing of the proscriptive and blighting principles of the Know-Nothing party, which claims and exercises the power of enforcing obligations that must conflict with the Constitution and laws. To prove the pliableness of Mr. Fillmore, it is sufficient to point to the fact that the once bitter assailant of Masonry, which has nothing to do with politics, on account of its secrecy, is now the head and leader of a secret *political* party, that would destroy civil equality and religious liberty.

Richmond Enq.

A company of Americans are building two steamers to run upon the rivers of China at first by way of experiment, and then to select that river for their future course which proves the most profitable to them.

Buchanan on Squatter Sovereignty.

Read the letter below from the Southern Advocate, published at Huntsville, Ala. It scatters to the wind the interpretation which the opposition put upon Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I spent two hours with Buchanan yesterday, at Wheatland. His grounds are beautifully and tastefully arranged, but his house is plain and unpretending in the extreme--everything has the air of unostentatious Democracy. But the man himself is the very impersonation of unaffected republicanism. I was never more agreeably disappointed in my life. He gave us a cordial and frank reception, and talked with us with the freedom of an old acquaintance. I really felt as if I had known him all my life. He said the issue involved in this election was the Union of these States as equals. That the South had submitted to the aggressions of the abolitionists with a patience that might well challenge the admiration of the world, and, considering the fire-eating propensities, was difficult to understand. He ridiculed the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and said that the South had now, for the first time in the history of the country, obtained from the government the concession of the true principles, viz: that the people of a Territory had the right, when they came to form a State Constitution, to say whether they would or would not have slavery. That by this legislation Congress had admitted that the power was with the people and not in Congress, and the only sensible rule was, that this could be exercised by the people only when they came to form a State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union. I give you almost his very words. He said, if he should be elected, he felt satisfied the slavery question would be finally settled, provided he could carry a portion of the New England States or the State of New York. In other words, if he were elected by a national vote, what he would do in the premises would have a national support, and the strength of Freesoilism, which is sectional, would be dispersed. The truth is, Mr. Buchanan is as sound on this question as was Mr. Calhoun, and the Northern Democracy are better Southern men to-day than many Democrats even at the South. Whatever they may have done heretofore, now they meet the question boldly, and defend the institution of slavery with a fearlessness that we might do well to imitate. They do not even apologize for it on the ground that it is recognised in the Constitution; but they say it is right--that God himself established it, and that it has the Bible for its foundation. If we do not sustain these men in defence of our institutions, we deserve eternal infamy. The contest is obviously between Buchanan and Fremont. Fillmore is not in the race. No man here pretends to say that he is.

On the whole, therefore, I consider his election beyond peradventure--and what I regret is, that there can be found in the whole South a single man who will not vote for him. If they could see him, and hear him talk, I firmly believe he would get every Southern vote.

I have scribbled this off so hurriedly I fear you will not be able to read it.--Yours, truly,

* * *

W. B. FIGURES, Esq., Huntsville, Ala.

The Slave Trade of Cuba.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Havana under date of August 25th, says:--

"Since my last advice we have had one cargo of negroes from the coast of Africa landed at Bahia Honda; the number safely delivered to our Christan bonds was two hundred and *fifty*. Two cargoes have been landed in the past six weeks to the eastward on the north coast of Cuba, covering eight hundred and thirty five victims to our humanity. These landings are said to be effected by vessels built in the United States and commanded by persons claiming to be citizens of your Republic. On the south side of Cuba there have been several landings made in the past three months, which have introduced to our philanthropy not less than two thousand subjects. It is almost impossible to obtain correct data of the infamous traffic on either side of Cuba, officials of the Government near the various localities seem to be interested in the concealment."

The writer states that within the last four months, no less than FOURTEEN THOUSAND slaves have been landed in Cuba. The amount of guilt involved in this black business is indeed fearful. It is almost impossible to conceive the extent of misery that has been suffered by the wretched beings alluded to.--Another letter says:

"It is currently reported here that Senor Argudin's project for the introduction of 40,000 African apprentices, has been approved by the home government. I have been informed that the English Consul has authorized a Mr. Englehardt to go out as surgeon to the first expedition.

"The English Government has consented to the introduction of the apprentices under the following condition: First, that slavery shall be totally abolished throughout the island in the year 1900; second, that all vessels employed in the traffic shall be registered in the English Consulate at the Havana; and last, that said vessels shall only be allowed to procure the apprentices in ports hereafter to be designated by her Britannic Majesty's Government. The English Consul, however, has denied the truth of this report; but one of the getters up of the plan informed me that it is true. I send it as I have heard it. If true, the apprenticeship system will operate a great change in this island and may eventually affect the interests of the Southern part of our Union. It may be safely said that the great body of slaveholders are opposed to the scheme, and I doubt much whether any Ministry in Spain Will dare to give it their sanction."

Hon. John C. Breckinridge in Cincinati.

There was an enthusiastic turn out of the Democracy of Cincinnati, on Monday evening last, the 1st inst., to receive the Hon. John C. Breckinridge. Although but a Ward meeting, the announcement that our distinguished candidate for Vice President would be present, drew one of the largest crowds that ever assembled in that city. During the evening, according to the *Enquirer*, there must have been fifteen thousand people present from Ohio and Kentucky. After listening to an able and effective speech from Hon. John L. Robinson of Indiana, Mr. Breckinridge was introduced, amid deafening cheers and acclamations, and a perfect *furore* of enthusiasm. His speech was fully worthy of his high reputation. Nothing could have been happier or in better taste than his remarks, which were eminently patriotic and appropriate to the occasion. His theme was the Union, and the necessity of cultivating kind and fraternal feelings between the several States. The eloquence of his appeals, and the truly national tones which characterized them, found a response in the bosom of every good citizen present, whatever might have been his political predilections.

The thousands of Democrats assembled felt proud of their gallant champion and congratulated themselves that the choice of the Convention for the second office in the gift of the people has fallen upon a man whose abilities so well qualify him for the post. The distinguished and patriotic Kentuckian will make hosts of friends in his journey to the Northwest, and give renewed impetus to the Democratic cause in that section. Mr. Breckinridge was followed by Mr. Wooley of Kentucky, who also made a very fine and admirable address, which was received with great favor. In every point of view the meeting was one of the greatest popular demonstrations ever seen in Cincinnati.

VOTE ON THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.--Twenty Northern members of the House voted to concur with the Senate, in striking the Black Republican revolutionary proviso from the army Appropriation Bill, viz:--Messrs. Cadwlader, Denver, Florence, Fuller, of Maine, Hall, of Iowa, Harris, of Illinois, Scott, Harrison, of Ohio, Haven, Hickman, Kelly, Marshall, of Illinois, Miller, of Indiana, Packer, Peck, Tyson, Vail, Wells, Jr., Wheeler Whitney, and Williams--16 Democrats and 4 Americans.

The New York Evening Post of Monday says;

For their success in maintaining this long and obstinate struggle, the Republicans are greatly indebted to the co-operations of those liberal Americans who were not elected on the pure and simple anti-Nebraska issue, and who, for the sake of the common cause, threw aside the trammels of strict party obligations. Among those who deserve especial praise may be mentinned Wakeman, Pelton and Edwards, of New York State.

Comment is unnecessary.

THE COLLINS COMPENSATION.--It is said the effect of the notice voted by Congress to Mr. Collins' steamship line will be to reduce, at the end of six months, the extra compensation of $33,000 the trip for postal service, to $19,000, as the contract stood before the Company appealed to that body for larger pay, under the name of "extra" compensation.--Some of the New York papers are moping very sadly over the act of Congress.